

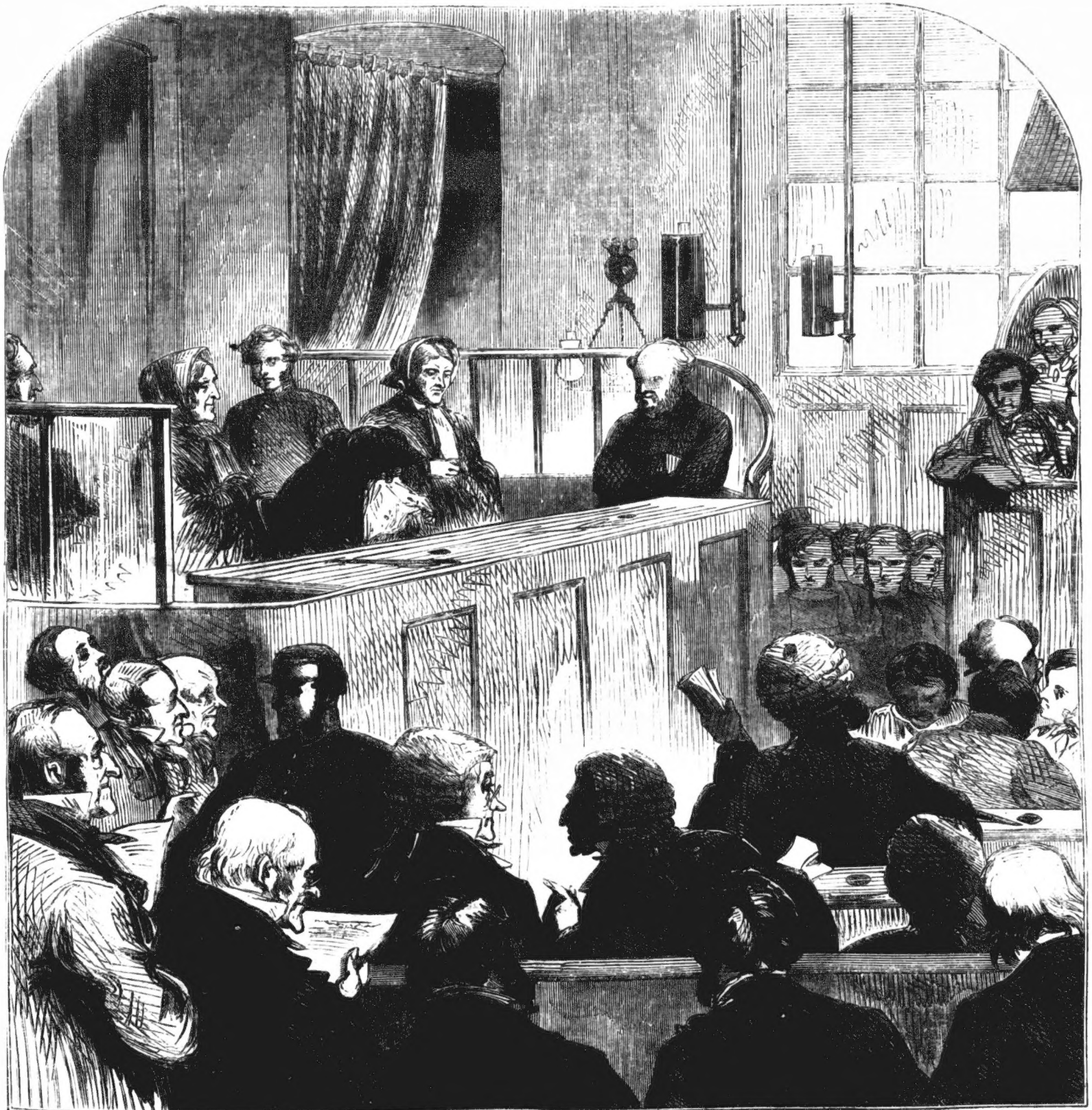
# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 41.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

ONE PENNY



THE TRIAL OF MRS. VYSE. (See page 643.)



## Notes of the Week.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Pera*, Captain Jamieson, left Southampton, on Saturday, with the mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, and Upper Bengal, together with sixteen first and fourteen second-class passengers, amongst whom are Captain Evans, Paymaster Farewell, Staff-Surgeon Lawlor, and Captain Freeling. The *Pera* took on freight 192 boxes of treasure, value 53,251*l.*, of which amount 52,300*l.* is bar silver, 500*l.* sovereigns, 171*l.* jewellery, and 280*l.* value in shawls. She also took out a general cargo.

THE number of wrecks reported during the past week amounts to twenty-seven, making a total for the present year of 1,001.

THE half-yearly meeting of the East and West India Dock Company was held at the offices, Billiter-square, City; Mr. S. Hyde in the chair. The report of the directors stated that, upon a full review and examination of the affairs of the company, they were of opinion that the year's operations would exhibit a favourable result.

THE *Augusta Gazette* states that Prince William, of Baden, who is an officer in the Prussian army, has obtained leave of absence in order to take part in the Mexican expedition.

At the meeting of the vestry of Marylebone, on Saturday—Mr. P. Matthews in the chair—Dr. Bachoffner called attention to the alleged intention on the part of Sir Thomas Wilson, to enclose Hampstead Heath. He suggested that in the event of any alterations taking place, some compromise ought to be entered into between Sir Thomas Wilson and the public that would preserve the heath as a place of recreation, and allow Sir Thomas to increase his right of building alongside the heath. He moved that a copy of the bill be procured, and laid before the vestry at its next sitting. Mr. Freeth said that at an influential meeting held at the residence of Mr. D. Nichol, M.P., it was agreed that a clause should be inserted in the bill now before Parliament, limiting Sir Thomas Wilson's power of building to that part of his estate near Manor Farm; and at that meeting it was stated by him that he had no wish to enclose the heath generally, as its preservation would render his building-ground more valuable. Mr. F. Hodges moved that a petition from the vestry be forwarded to Parliament, opposing any encroachment on the heath; and ultimately it was agreed that the resolution should be considered when a copy of the bill was produced.

A LARGE lump of gold has been dug out in the Siskiyou region, near the border line between Oregon and California. It weighs 190 ounces. It is not quite pure and is worth about 4600*l.*

FOREIGNERS and provincial visitors on pleasure bent, may like to be reminded that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on Monday, the 21st, and Tuesday the 22nd inst. They will be re-opened, under the usual regulations, on and after Thursday, the 24th instant.

IN the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby has called attention to the non-payment by Jamaica of the sum advanced to that colony for the mitigation of the distress which prevailed there in the year 1831. Earl Granville admitted that an unnecessary delay had taken place in the settlement, but said a bill had been introduced in the Commons which he hoped would lead to a satisfactory termination.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Hibbert having asked the President of the Poor Law Board whether, in the present and prospective state of distress in the manufacturing districts, he was prepared to bring in a bill for the purpose of enabling boards of guardians to borrow money for the purpose of relief, Mr. Villiers said it appeared that the means at the disposal of the guardians had hitherto been sufficient to meet the emergency, but he was bound to admit that the reports which had been forwarded within the last few days were of a less hopeful character. The rates in the manufacturing districts were not yet as high as they had been on some former occasions, and neither was the number of paupers, in proportion to the population, as great in those districts as in some other portions of the kingdom. The Government, however, were perfectly alive to the responsibility which devolved upon them in reference to that matter; and he could state on the part of the department with which he was specially connected, that he would to the best of his power take care that Parliament should not be prorogued until it had obtained a full opportunity of passing those legislative provisions which he feared might become necessary if the evil were to continue without any mitigation. The House went into committee on the Fortifications Bill, which, after some opposition, and one or two divisions, was passed. The Thames Embankment Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Jamaica Loan (Settlement) Bill, for effecting a compromise of the debt alluded to by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, which is to be remitted upon the condition that Jamaica henceforward contribute in several sums of £6,400 towards the expenses of the Government in the island, was, after some discussion, read a second time.

IT is gratifying to announce that, notwithstanding the anxiety she must have felt at the late attempt on the life of her husband, the Grand Duchess Constantine was safely delivered of a son, at Warsaw, on Sunday morning.

THE real intelligence brought by the China from America is only a day later than that received by the *Etna* by telegraph from Cape Race. It, however, confirms the information that General McClellan had been driven from his position before Richmond, and that the Confederates had gained a great victory. It is supposed that another battle had been fought, but the Secretary of War had strictly forbidden the publication of any news from the seat of war. This fact, added to a levy of 300,000 men having been called out, leaves no doubt of the critical position of the Northern army. The New York journals, however, deny that McClellan was defeated—in fact, they assert that the plan of retreat was matured long before, and that the way in which it was effected was equal to a victory. The defeat of the Federals at Charleston was so complete that General Hunter had given orders for the evacuation of James Island, and the suspension of the campaign. The Federal General Curtis had been obliged to retire from Arkansas into Missouri. The bombardment of Vicksburg, which long ago was reported to have fallen, had commenced by twenty Federal vessels. There was something like a panic at New York, and a peace meeting had been held.

THE first compensation case connected with the Charing Cross Railway has been decided. Messrs. Gatti rented the Hungerford Hall, for ice, coffee, &c., and claimed a compensation of upwards of £13,000. It appeared that their takings exceeded £9,000 last year, and the net profit was about £1,000, there being a considerable profit on ice. This Exhibition year they expected a large increase in their receipts. The case occupied the Court till past seven o'clock, and the jury assessed the compensation at £7,750.

A RESPIRE has been received at Newgate for James Lawrence, who was convicted on Wednesday last at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Crompton, of the murder of his sweetheart. It will be remembered that the case was one of a very distressing character, and that the unfortunate prisoner inflicted almost deadly injuries upon himself at the time the act was committed. The jury, at the trial, spontaneously signed a petition to the Home Secretary, that the capital punishment might be remitted, and this no doubt had considerable effect in obtaining for the prisoner the recommendation that the clemency of the crown should be extended to him. The condition in all probability will be, that he shall undergo penal servitude for life.

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

THE *Patrie* contains the following communication, signed Louis Bellet:—

"We believe that the negotiations between the Governments of France and Russia have had a favourable result, and produced a general understanding between the two Powers.

"The principal points as to which this understanding has been effected are these:—France and Russia have come to an agreement as to the mode of inquiring into and solving the questions that refer to the position and interests of the Christians of the East. France, stipulating on behalf of the Roman Catholics, and Russia on the part of the other churches, have, by mutual concessions, attained a complete accordance of their views on this point.

"The two Powers have also arrived at an identical appreciation of the affairs of Italy; while admitting the necessity of recognising existing facts, they have come to an understanding as to the manner in which it is desirable that still remain unsettled, principally on the subject of questions that still remain unsettled, principally on the subject of avoiding every act from which difficulties for Europe might arise, and dangers for Italy herself.

"Finally, the understanding between France and Russia has a reference to a settlement of the dispute that has so long existed between Denmark and the German Powers.

"We do not wish to give these statements more importance than they, perhaps, really possess; but it seems to us difficult not to see, in their general bearing, the indications of an alliance between the two Governments."

The country is by this time well prepared for the general election, which will soon be announced. Its pulse has been tested by the tour of their Majesties to the picturesque Auvergne, and found to be at the old Napoleon heat. Not only did the people of the country through which their Majesties passed testify their joyous welcome, but deputations from the neighbouring departments came in to swell the ovation. A current of another and very different kind is swelling to produce. The requisite effect upon the minds of the provincial population, and that it is the trial for conspiracy proceeding day by day in the little correctional police court of Paris. Vassal's Communist programme cannot fail to revive the spirit of resistance before which fell the Republic of 1848, and to put a pro-Bonapartist bulletin into the hands of every little owner of the smallest plot of land or corner of vineyard, and for which he would rather die than yield to the most tempting projects of partition. Never did trial come on so opportunely to counteract the effect likely to have been produced by the changed demeanour of the Corps Legislatif upon the eve of its dissolution. There will be very little more talk about obnoxious taxes, increased expenditure, and purposeless expeditions. Napoleon is again the necessary man, the one essential power for the preservation of society. Here in Paris there is very little of this sort of feeling. Vassal and his associates are not worthy of exciting alarm. Some talk of them as fools; or they shake their heads and mutter something about the police; or we hear criticism of the mode of taking evidence, which does, certainly, run counter to English notions upon the subject. So far, therefore, as the capital is concerned, the effect of this trial amounts to very little. But in the provinces the reports of the proceedings will produce much influence, indeed, in bringing back the minds of the people to the point of danger from which they believe the Emperor to have rescued them. Coupled, too, with the glowing accounts of the popular manifestations which have just been greeting their Majesties, the general effect cannot fail to be a preparation for the election which is at hand.

The Emperor arrived at Vichy at five o'clock on the 11th inst. The inhabitants and visitors united in giving his Majesty the most cordial welcome. That reception appeared to be the continuation of the official journey, as the town had assumed all the aspect of a *fete*, and the streets were dressed out with flags. The Emperor is in the enjoyment of perfect health. The Empress arrived at St. Cloud at a little before seven in the evening, the Prince Imperial, General Rollin, and the members of the Imperial household being at the park entrance at the railway to receive her Majesty.

A letter from Bourges says:—"The ball given to their Majesties took place in the theatre adjoining the Hotel de Ville, which last-named building was formerly the residence of Jacques Coeur, silver-smith to Charles VII. In consequence of the limited size of the theatre, another room was fitted up for dancing in the lower part of the ancient building just mentioned. The Emperor opened the ball with Mme. Planchat, daughter of the mayor, and the Empress with M. Galetta, deputy-mayor. The toilette of the Empress consisted of a white lace dress trimmed with sprigs of acacia, her head-dress consisting of diamonds and acacia flowers. The crowd was enormous, and the heat so excessive that one of the Cent-Gardes, placed in the interior of the ball-room, fainted. The Emperor and Empress, on being informed of this incident, both lent their assistance in promoting his recovery, the Empress endeavouring to restore him to sensation by agitating the air with her fan. In a few minutes he recovered, and was able to leave the *salle*. Their Majesties, after remaining about an hour at the ball, retired, but dancing was kept up until the morning. In another part of the town, at a second ball, less brilliant, perhaps, but certainly not less animated, were assembled the inhabitants of the country. Previous to his departure the Emperor, on horseback, accompanied by Marshal Bugey and M. de Villiers, passed in review the garrison of Bourges. Before the review his Majesty had visited the ground fixed on for the establishment of a central arsenal, and of which the works have been just commenced. After the review target firing with artillery took place, the Emperor himself several times pointing the guns. The Empress, who arrived unexpectedly, and had been watching the experiments with interest, then approached one of the guns, and expressed the desire to point it. This exercise her Majesty repeated several times, and it is said that the Empress's shots were not the worst aimed. The men who served the gun made use by her Majesty requested permission to have it called 'Imperatrice Eugenie,' which was accorded. Her Majesty, who left the polygon some time before the Emperor, then visited the charitable institutions and hospitals of the town, and that occupation somewhat delayed their Majesties' departure. At half-past one, the Emperor and the Empress arrived at the railway station, where two trains were waiting. The Empress, led by the Emperor, took her place in one, accompanied by Mme. de Sancy and Baroness de Viny, the Marquis de Lagrange, her querry, and Duke de Tascher de la Pagerie; and the Emperor, after leave had been taken by the civil, military, and religious authorities, having seated himself in the other, the two trains set off in opposite directions,—the one with the Empress for St. Cloud, and the other with the Emperor for Vichy.

## ITALY.

The extraordinary Italian mission is on the point of setting out for St. Petersburg.

It is presumed that the mission will be under the direction of General Cialdini.

Garibaldi has returned to Palermo.

He will continue his tour through the island next week. An incident, which may perhaps be of interest to our readers, occurred on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies immediately after the formalities which precede the regular business of the day. M. Gallenga asked the President for information respecting the long-promised publication of the speeches and political writings of the late Count Cavour. This labour had been entrusted to three mem-

bers of the Chamber, Messrs. Massari, Tenca, and Poerio, and according to the statement made by the first of these gentlemen, in reply to M. Gallenga, the publication will take place as soon as possible after the close of the Parliamentary session.

The trip of the royal princes has undoubtedly been productive of good effects in Sicily. A telegram from Catania informs us of the arrival of Prince Umberto. The event was announced with Bengal fire, and appears to have occasioned the most favourable demonstrations on the part of the inhabitants. One day, the young visitor made the ascent of Mount Etna, took a peep into the crater, reached the summit, and came back again. All along the road he was escorted by crowds of the population, who strewed the way with flowers, and filled the air with enthusiastic shouts. The city was illuminated, and the port was filled with gaily bedizened barges. Notwithstanding this enthusiasm, the question of the new stamp duties continues to form a subject of discontent, particularly in the cities of Palermo and Messina. This ill-humour will, however, it is to be hoped, pass away as soon as the people begin to understand the matter and the sense of novelty wears off. At Lucera, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, where the popular discontent had been very energetically pronounced, things appear to be returning to their normal state, and the civil causes, private contracts, and other legal acts which had been suspended since the introduction of the new regulation are now being gradually resumed.

All the Ministerial departments are in full work. Among the many measures in preparation is a scheme for the provisional simplification of the forms of justice in the Neapolitan provinces, pending the completion of an entirely new system of judicial procedure for the whole kingdom. This will greatly please the Neapolitans.

The strike among the operatives at Cremona has come to an end.

## GERMANY.

The official *Dresden Journal* publishes a letter from Vienna, asserting, on reliable information, that the Cabinet of Turin has, as a condition of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, renounced any further enterprise aiming at taking possession of Rome and Venetia.

The same letter asserts that England and France have guaranteed the *status quo* of the actual possessions to the Cabinet of Turin, in opposition to the revolutionary party should it attempt any insurrection.

## MONTENEGRO.

Dervish Pasha, who has entered Montenegro at the head of 50,000 men, was, on the 10th instant, defeated near Blavje, by Marko. The Turkish losses were considerable.

## PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon merchants have memorialised the Postmaster-General to allow the Alexandria steamers to touch at this port. A patent slip and yard for the repair of ships is about to be established at Lisbon. The subscriptions for the children in the schools left by sisters of charity have reached a large sum. The weather is hot. The vine disease is spreading.

## POLAND.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* of the 6th inst. publishes the following despatch from the Grand Duke Constantine to the Emperor:—

"WARSAW, JUNE 4.—To-day the Council of Administration, the Council of State, the Municipal Council, and the Society of Credit, have waited on me to offer their congratulations. I have been especially affected by the compliments of the officers of the army. The regiments have asked permission to send deputations to-morrow to congratulate me.

"My health is good. I have no fever.  
"The assassin is named Jarozinski, a head workman in the shop of a tailor."

## PRUSSIA.

A Munich letter in the *Monteur* says:—"The Committee on the budget in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, examined a few days ago the chapters relative to the central office of the press, and showed great severity in the control of the expenses devoted to that service. Among other suppressions, the committee struck out the subsidy granted to the Government journal, the *Stern Zeitung*. The grant of 31,000 thalers, under the head of general funds for political purposes, has been reduced to 15,000 for the present year, and is to be entirely abolished in 1863. Twenty-nine members of the committee have made the following motion:—"May it please the Chamber to request the Government to submit to it every year, during the ordinary session which follows the settlement of the accounts, a statement of the additional and extraordinary expenses which may exceed the limits of the budget."

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—The news from the eastern frontier is far from satisfactory. The Cossahs do not hesitate to announce their intention of breaking into open rebellion directly the rains have well set in, when they will defy General Showers and his troops to operate against them. The general had intended proceeding from Sylhet, attended by his staff and a company of infantry, by steamers to Gowhaty. No steamer was, however, available, and he has now decided on marching on Gowhaty, *via* Nanklow and Mouloung. The route lies by Cherra Poonjee across the hills, and is, at this time of the year, very unhealthy. The troops are to move by detachments of fifty men, and it will take each detachment from eight to nine days to accomplish the distance.

There has been no great alteration in the state of the markets since the last mail, and in the export market we have no change whatever to record beyond a slight advance in saltpetre. With regard to indigo, the weather in the eastern districts of Bengal has cleared up, so that the planters in those parts have now fair hopes of a sowing season. From other parts of the country the news of the crop is decidedly good, though rain is wanted to carry off the effects of the great heat of the past fortnight. Manufacture will be general in lower Bengal and Tirhoot in about a week. In the import market a dullness still prevails, and will probably continue till the rivers are open, and besides, at this season of the year dullness in everything is the rule and not the exception.

## EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria of the 29th of June, in the *Progres* of Lyons, says:—"The rise of the Nile has commenced, and the Government, in view of the inundation, is adopting precautionary measures. The heat is excessive here. The works on the Isthmus of Suez are being urged on most energetically. There are upwards of 25,000 men at present employed in cutting the canal. The news from the Lebanon is not satisfactory, as it is said that the Druses of the Harem testify some intention of again rising against the Christians."

## AMERICA.

Great anxiety exists for information from General McClellan. It is supposed that another battle may have been fought.

In accordance with the suggestion of eighteen Governors of Union States that the army may be increased, President Lincoln has called for a fresh levy of 300,000 men.



## Home News.

The Federals have evacuated James Island, near Charleston, and returned to Hilton Head. The summer campaign against Charleston has been suspended.

The bombardment of Vicksburg by twenty Federal vessels has commenced.

The Federal General Curtis is in a very precarious position in Arkansas.

The first train from Memphis to Corinth was attacked by the Confederate Cavalry, and captured twelve miles from Memphis.

General Butler has issued a new form of oath for foreigners at New Orleans.

The *New Orleans Delta* has assumed an offensive tone of ridicule towards the foreign consuls, more especially the British Consul.

President Davis has informed the Governor of Georgia that the conscription was absolutely necessary to ensure the success of the Southern Confederacy.

All the clergymen of Nashville have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Most of them have been confined in the Penitentiary.

The House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill.

The Conservative members of Congress have held a meeting at Washington.

A large anti-abolition meeting has been held in New York.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MISCELLANY.

General Bazaife has, it is said, been appointed to the command of one of the divisions of infantry of the Mexican expeditionary corps.

Several sisters of charity have lately passed through Lyons on their way to Marseilles, where they are to embark for Mexico to attend on the hospital of the army.

A journal of Arad, the *Alford*, has received a first warning from the Governor of Hungary for attacks on the Cardinal-Primate and the other Hungarian bishops who signed the address to the Pope.

A gentleman named Lambert Grisard recently died at Liege, leaving in his will a sum of 200,000*fr.* to the Bureau de Bienfaisance of that city. He has also bequeathed to the same establishment a sum of 10,000*fr.* destined specially for the poor of the parish of Saint-Barthelemy. Both legacies are to be paid free of all charges.

The Grand Duke Constantine has received by telegraph congratulations from the Emperor's Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph II., the Kings of the Belgians, of Saxony, and of Hanover. The Queen of England has also charged her Consul-General to express to his Imperial Highness the interest she took in his happy preservation.

The *Gazette de France*, in order to prove that 16,000 persons are confined in the prisons at Naples, says the *Constitutionnel*, "offers to publish at its cost, in our columns, the documents relative to the electoral operations from which the Italian Parliament issued. That mode of proceeding reminds us of the joke so well known in schools—given, the height of the mainmast of a vessel, to find the age and the name of the captain."

It may be remembered that while in Paris the Japanese Ambassadors received an invitation from the Swiss Government to visit Switzerland, which they declined accepting, for the reason that their instructions were to visit only the countries which had already concluded treaties of commerce with Japan. Their letter in reply commenced thus:—"We acknowledge the reception of the communication that His Majesty the President and the members of the Council would receive us with welcome in their empire." It appears that the Japanese cannot comprehend the existence of a Republican Government.

The Emperor of Cochinchina has at length decided on demanding peace of Admiral Bonard. He abandons all rights over the provinces occupied by the French, accepting all the conditions offered, and at the same time engages to pay an indemnity.

The *Presse*, on the authority of a despatch from Constantinople, announces that the repairs of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem have been commenced. The works are to be executed at the joint expense of France, Russia, and Turkey, under the direction of an Armenian architect.

STRANGE DEATH FROM SUPPOSED POISON.—Mr. Walthew, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex has held an inquiry at the George the Fourth Tavern, West street, Mile-end, touching the death of Emma Wood, aged two years, who lost her life, it was expected, through being poisoned. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was given a quantity of cold beef-steak pudding in the morning, and became immediately affected with alarming symptoms. A doctor was called in within two or three hours, and found the child suffering from symptoms of strong poison. The glands were ulcerated and enlarged, and the stomach distended beyond its ordinary size. Remedies were used, but without avail, and death took place in a few hours. The post-mortem examination showed the food in question to be completely undigested, and lying in a mass on the stomach, where it had acted as a violent poison, setting up acute gastritis. The coroner remarked on the singular nature of the case, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The centre transept of the Crystal Palace on Monday presented a scene of great gaiety, the country rifle flags, with numbers of banners of all countries, tablets of all the rifle associations, interspersed with flowers and evergreens decorating the grand orchestra. The Duke of Cambridge opened the proceedings punctually at three o'clock; Lord Palmerston, closing the ceremonial with a vote of thanks to the Volunteers. Members of the Rifle Association were admitted to the Palace on presentation of their Wimbledon card. After the presentation of the rifle prizes, a series of athletic sports for Volunteers took place on the cricket ground, for which vari prizes of five guineas each were allotted. Lord Elcho, Earl Grosvenor, and Sir Joseph Paxton acted as umpires.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.—The Grand Fete and Fancy Fair, now happily resolved into an annual affair, is announced for this day, the 19th, and Monday the 21st, to take place at the Crystal Palace. The list of ladies and gentlemen who have rendered to serve is very strong, and comprises almost all the principal London comedians. The "Fancy Fair," "Fairy Post-office," and "Wheels of Fortune," will be presided over entirely by ladies; while "Aunt Sally," "Punch," "Peep-show," &c., will be under the direction of gentlemen solely. New pieces have been written for the occasion, among which an original burlesque, by Mr. H. J. Byron, and a thrilling melo-drama, by Cirujano, may be mentioned. Mr. J. L. Toole will give a few representations of his wonderful Peep-show; and little Clark, of the Haymarket—not to be confounded with little Clark, of the Strand—will conduct the "Royal Punch and Judy." Much more contained in the programme might be here alluded to, but enough has been named to show that mirth and fun will be rampant on the two days, and that variety will hold her own as well.

MEALLION PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—Soon after the lamented death of their patron, the late Prince Consort, the Council of the Statistical Society commissioned Mr. T. Butler to execute for them a medallion portrait of the Prince, to be placed in their meeting-room. This work is now finished, and cannot fail of giving satisfaction to the Council. The likeness is admirable, and the effect of the medallion, with its black frame and simple band of gilding is very pleasing. A work of art, it is highly creditable both to the society and the sculptor.

On Saturday last, a party, consisting of upwards of 200 noblemen, Members of Parliament, the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c., visited Greenwich and inspected the southern outfall main drainage works, just completed by Messrs. Webster. The sewer was illuminated for a considerable distance, and refreshments were provided.

The body of the murderer Rocca was removed, on Friday night, from the vault under Shadwell Church, and conveyed by Mr. Burridge, the parish undertaker, and his men, to Ilford Cemetery, where it was buried by torchlight, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and without any burial service being read over the grave. Mr. Hann, the beadle of Shadwell, was present to see that the requirements of the law were fully carried out. The verdict as regarded Rocca was *felix de se*, and, of course, he was buried without "religious rites."

MEETINGS OF THE Public Schools' Commissioners were held on every day, except Friday, during the past week, at No. 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. Present at all the meetings:—The Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Devon, the Lord Lytton, Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., H. Halford Vaughan, Esq., and the secretary. The Rev. W. H. Thompson was present at every meeting except the last.

The select committee to whom was referred the consideration of the claims of the officials of the now abolished Insolvent Debtors' Court, whose title to compensation for the loss of their offices was so strangely overlooked by the Lord Chancellor, have now made their report. In substance they say that the claims are just and ought to be conceded; and they set forth in schedules the various classes of officers, with the amount of the salaries to which they are respectively entitled. We suppose there will be no further hesitation on the part of the Government to do justice to these gentlemen. The committee recommend that the compensation allowances should take effect from the 11th of October last.

The polling for the election of coroner for the western division of Middlesex took place on Monday, when Mr. Bird took the lead, and at the close his committee claimed for him a majority of 441 over his opponent, Mr. Charsley. The fact of Mr. Bird's election is not so large as alleged.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., at an early hour, as a police-constable of the K division was on duty in a secluded part of Ratcliff-highway, St. George's-in-the-East, he had his attention drawn to a parcel lying on the ground. He opened the covering, which consisted of some old rags tied up with string, when he found the dead body of the deceased, which was quite naked, and had only been born a few hours. The deceased was removed to the dead-house, where it was examined by the divisional surgeon, who was of opinion that the deceased had been born alive and had died from pressure on the mouth and nostrils. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the unnatural parent.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society, desiring to testify their obligation to the Viceroy of Egypt for his Highness's protection and encouragement of British travellers, have elected him an honorary member of their body; the diploma being transmitted by the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, for presentation by the Hon. Charles Murray. The Viceroy is thus associated among geographers with the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Grand Duke Constantine, the President of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg.

On the 12th inst. the police reported the following fearful and fatal accident. From the statement of Police-sergeant Brixton, 8 G, it appears that on the previous night two vans belonging to the Great Northern Railway came into collision in the Baginbush-wells-road. The shock caused the horses to take fright, and one of the vans going on the pavement James Silly, aged forty-four, and Frank Eckloff, aged three years and a-half, were knocked down and very much injured. They were taken to the Royal Free Hospital, and were attended by the house surgeon, but notwithstanding every effort was made, the unfortunate man James Silly, expired within a short time after he was admitted. The poor child is in a very bad state, and there are doubts if he will survive.

ON Monday's visitors to the International Exhibition have reached in round numbers 63,000, the exact return being, by payment, 57,940; by season tickets, including the new ten and thirty shilling tickets, 6,413. Total, 63,353. It was easy to see that a considerable proportion—in fact, the larger moiety—were from the provinces. Those wondrous blue coats were never built in a city; those high-lows never sprung from an alley; that yellow landanna was never tied by town fingers, those ruddy cheeks were not grown in a factory. And wondrously well these country folks behaved. A little puzzled by the myriads of attractions—like the cow between the bundles of hay—to use a bucolical simile, they first stood apparently in a muddle at the entrance. But their wits were not long wool-gathering; ere many minutes they had set to work with a sturdiness that speedily carried them through many a court. However, once within the sphere of the attractions of the machinery annex, it required much determination to leave it. They moved about wondering at everything, from those mighty steam-hammers down to the latest and least addition, which is a locomotive engine. This pretty little toy, really a working steam-engine, is two and a quarter inches—or less than one's little finger—in length, and it weighs scarcely an ounce. Its cylinders are of one-eighth of an inch in diameter; the stroke of each piston is one-fifth of an inch; the driving wheels are five-eighths of an inch across, and the wheels are six in number. With its silver boiler, gold dome, chimney, and its 296 parts, it is the greatest, while the smallest, wonder of the annex. The maker is a Mr. Myers, an amateur mechanic, living at Birkenhead, who has arranged for the application of heat to get up the steam by the tiniest of all little spirit lamps, and who puts upon the "Little Wonder," as we propose that Mr. Myers should call it, the price of £100, at which it can scarcely fail to find a purchaser, for whose amusement it will run on any smooth surface. It is stated that on the last day of the Exhibition there will be a grand ceremonial of the delivery of the medals. Of course the arrangements are far from complete, but it is believed that the charge for admission will be fixed at one pound, and the thirty-shilling season-tickets now being sold will admit, and it is hoped, and to be hoped, that on the occasion the Exhibition will be honoured by a public visit from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Monday being a fine day, the gardens were their holiday aspect, being crowded with a large influx of fashionable visitors, who attended to hear the bands of the Zouaves and of the Gendarmes of the Imperial Guard. Among those present were their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who paid marked attention to the music of these excellent bands. They performed again on Tuesday and Wednesday.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.—A grand concert was given at Exeter Hall on Wednesday last, in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association. The committee, determined to make the concert as attractive as possible, secured the services of the following artists:—Miss T. T. Tins, Miss Florence Lancia, Miss Vestal, Miss Jessie M. Lean; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Bennett, Santley, and Herr Fornes, as vocalists. The band and chorus numbered upwards of 300 performers, and was conducted by Mr. Edmund.

## Provincial News.

THE statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell, which are seated, seven feet and a-half high, of marble, and were commenced by Chantrey for New College Ante-Chapel, have been placed in the new library of University College, Oxford.

THE MURDER NEAR ASHTON.—At the Ashton-under-Lyne County Sessions, John Tool, of Guide Bridge, brickmaker; Frederick Hipwell, of Droydsden, brickmaker; and Robert Ryan, of Guide Bridge, brickmaker; were charged before John Chadwick and Alfred Aspland, Esqs., with being concerned in this murder. Mr. Superintendent Ludlam gave evidence that the prisoners had been apprehended on suspicion of being three of the men guilty of the murder of Police-constable Jump and the outrage upon Sergeant Harrop, and he swore that he thought he should be able to make out his case on a future day. He asked for a remand.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN GLASGOW.—The woman, Mary McDonald, so anxiously inquired after by the authorities, is still at large. No abatement has been made in the endeavours to find any clue to her whereabouts; but still there is nothing definite known about her hiding-place. There is now no doubt entertained that this woman must have had a full knowledge of, if she did not actually take part in, the horrible deed; for if she had been the innocent tool of a designing man she would by this time have seen it her duty to come forward and clear up the matter; and from her alone, we fear, must an explanation of the mystery be looked for. It is also believed that none of the missing clothing of the deceased had been recovered, although diligent search in this direction has likewise been made. The public excitement has to some extent calmed down. Mr. James Fleming is still in custody.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE BISHOP VILLIERS.—A mural monumental tablet has just been completed in marble by Mr. Craggs, of the Steam Marble Works, Percy-street, Newcastle, and which is about to be placed in the chapel at Auckland Castle. It consists of a white marble tablet on black ground. On the lower portion the mitre is beautifully carved in relief. The tablet bears the following inscription:—"In memory of the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, D.D., sometime student of Christ Church, Oxford; five years vicar of Kenilworth; fifteen years rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; nine years canon residentiary of St. Paul's; consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, March, 1856; translated to Durham, June, 1860; died at Auckland Castle, August 9, 1861, in the first year of his translation, and in the 49th year of his age. 'All things work together for good to them that love God.'—Romans, c. xiii., v. 28."—*Sunderland Herald*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At an early hour on the morning of the 12th inst. an old man, named Henry Hall, was crossing the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Heaton, near the junction of the Liverpool and Bury branch with the Bolton and Preston line, when he was run down by the express train from Liverpool. He appears to have observed a train coming up in an opposite direction, and to have stepped back on to the down line out of its way, not perceiving the express. An arm and a leg were torn from the body, and the man was shockingly mutilated. He was upwards of seventy years of age.

ON the 12th inst. the usually quiet little towns of Montgomeryshire were all life and activity from an early hour: every species of vehicle that could be collected within twenty miles was put into requisition to convey voters to the poll. We have not heard of any disturbances except at Llanidloes, where there was a serious riot in consequence of the freedom-of-election gentlemen in the neighbourhood having imported between 200 and 300 navvies with their roughs into the town. Not a man who did not announce himself a Tracyst was allowed to get near the polling-booth after the first half-hour. There were 170 of Mr. Wynn's voters closely imprisoned in a house all day, not daring to show their faces outside. At one time it was contemplated by the authorities to call for some military; but a telegram was sent to Shrewsbury, and a large body of the Shropshire constabulary were collected together and dispatched, but too late to liberate the imprisoned electors; the consequence was that Mr. Wynn only polled twelve at this place. At Newtown a large mob used every effort to prevent Mr. Wynn's voters from getting to the poll; but there was not the same violence manifested as at Llanidloes. The conservatives triumphed, by placing Wynn in a majority of 307.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.—The Duke of Buccleuch (writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*) has attempted to stop the right of way through Sowley Copple, near the New Forest. The Hythe (Hants) magistrates have decided against his Grace, who has, therefore, taken down the stop gates, but has destroyed the bridge over the ditch, and deepened the latter so that the public cannot get to the copple. Large numbers of men have filled up the ditch, but the duke's servants have again dug it out. Riots are expected to take place. Legal proceedings are about to be taken against the duke for obstructing the highway.

## MRS. VYSE.

A BRIEF summary of the trial of this lady appeared in our second edition last week. Considering it to be a case in which the public evince great interest, we have on our first page given an engraving of the unhappy woman, at the bar of the Old Bailey, apparently overwhelmed with grief, conscious of her degraded position, and still suffering from the attempt on her own life. Her appearance excited the greatest sympathy from all persons in the court. Near her sat Mr. Jonas, the governor of Newgate, and she was likewise attended by two female warders.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., appeared to conduct the prosecution, and the evidence, with which our readers are familiar, was brought forward.

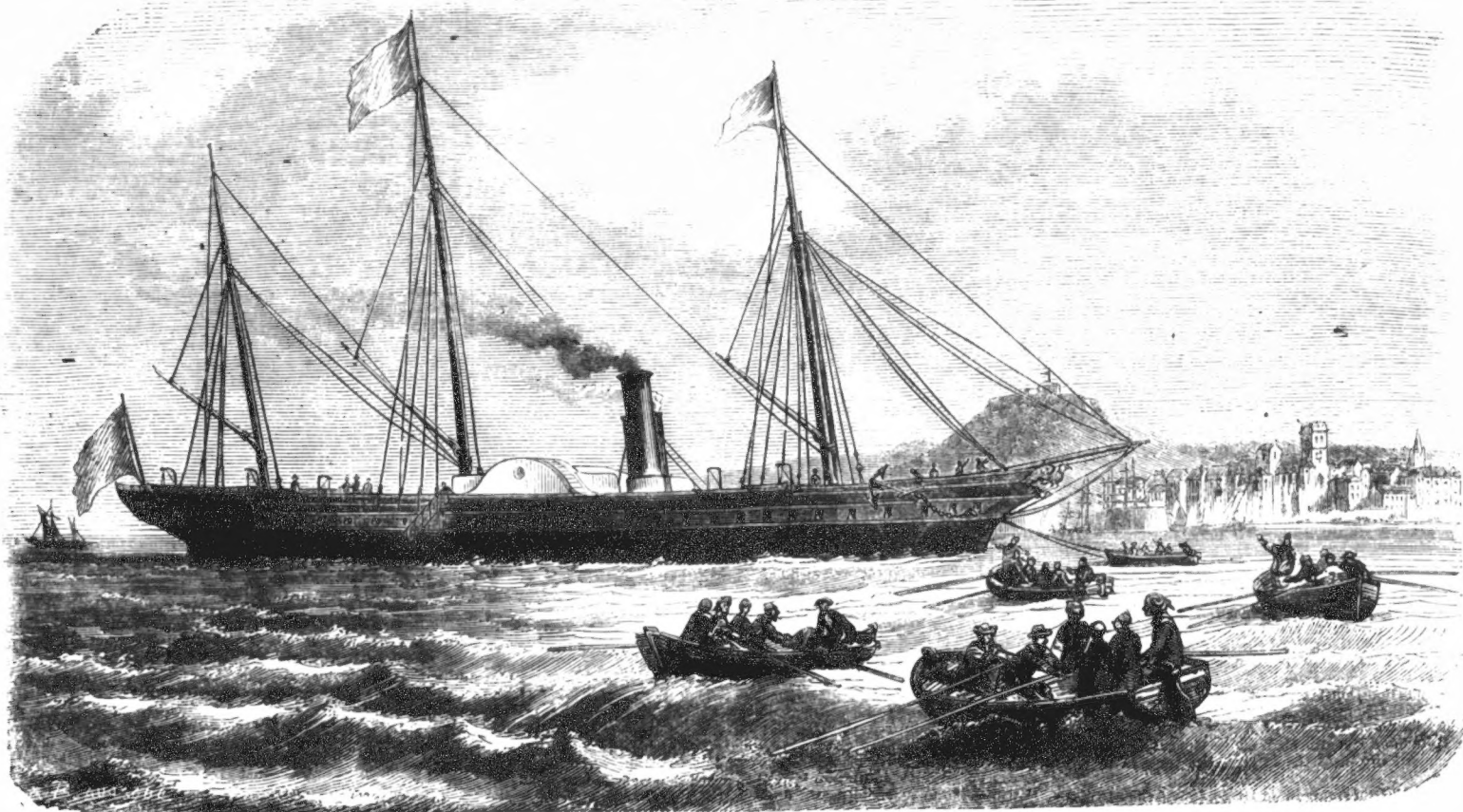
Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, for the defence, proved to the satisfaction of the jury, by the evidence of several eminent medical men, that the prisoner was at the time of the perpetration of the deed, unaccountable for her actions, in all probability suffering from what is termed paroxysmal insanity.

Mr. Justice Wightman, in summing up, said that the case was undoubtedly one of a most extraordinary and melan-holy character. They had, in the first place, the extraordinary fact that the prisoner had destroyed the lives of two of her children, to whom it was proved she was most devotedly attached; and that this had been done, as it appeared, without the slightest motive; and the only question for their consideration was whether when this act was committed the prisoner was in such a state of mind as to render her criminally responsible; and this question was undoubtedly one of the most difficult ones that could be decided in a court of justice. The learned judge then called the attention of the jury to the whole of the evidence that had been brought forward, and concluded by saying that if the jury believed that at the time the prisoner poisoned the children she was in such a state of mind as not to be able to distinguish between right and wrong they ought to acquit her on the ground of insanity.

The jury, after deliberating a short time in the box, retired. They were not absent more than five minutes when they returned into court, and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity.

The usual formal order was then made, that the prisoner should be kept in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure, and she was removed from the bar.





ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT CHERBOURG. (See page 617.)

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO MR. PEABODY.

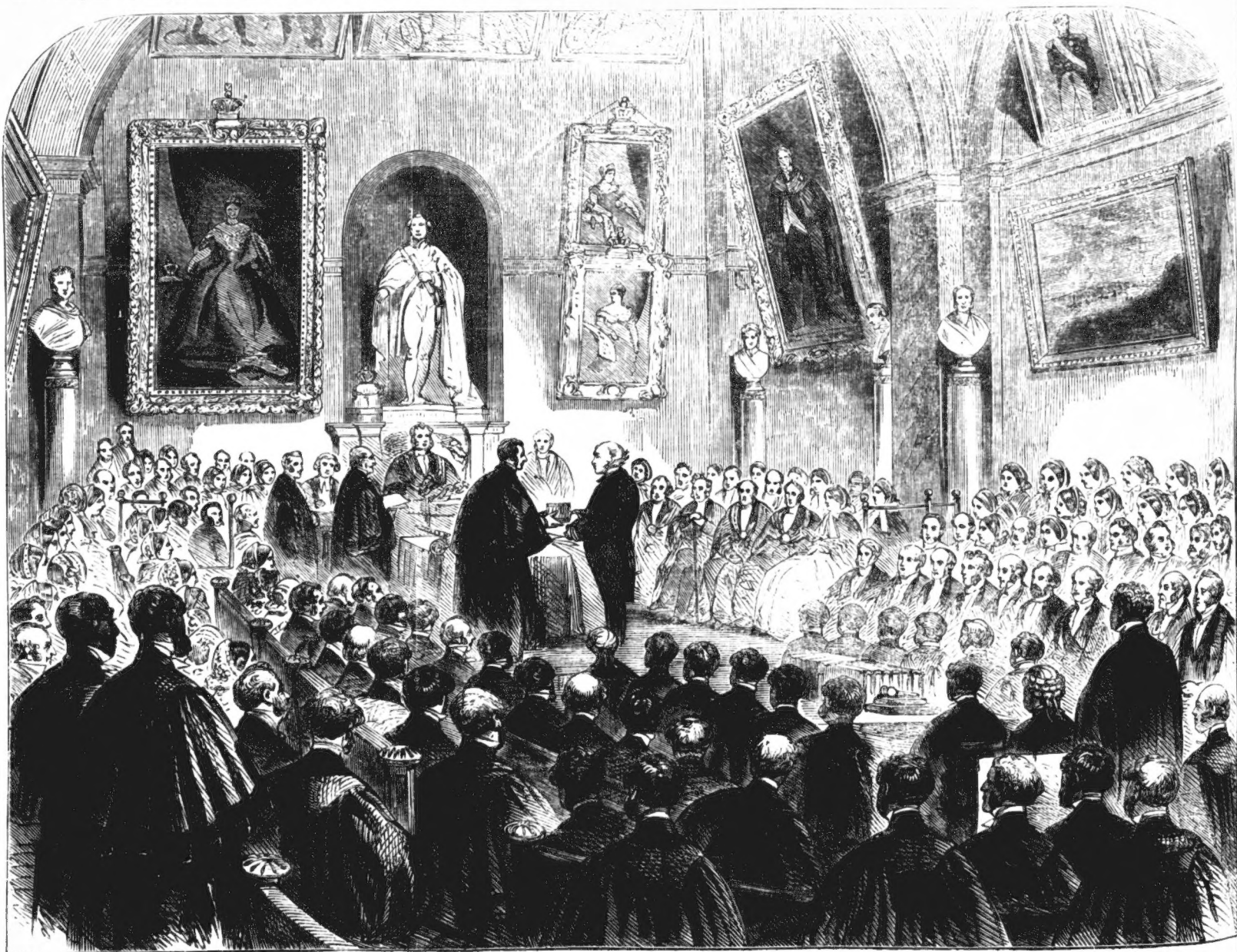
In our last, at page 629, we recorded the presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Mr. Peabody. We give below a representation of the event.

Mr. Peabody said he accepted at the hands of the court, with

deep sensibility, the very great honour that had been bestowed upon him by the City of London. In carrying out the intention he had long before expressed, he should have been ungrateful indeed if he had forgotten the great city where he had experienced so much kindness, and where he had passed so many years of happiness, and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) As an American he felt great satisfaction at the honour that had been conferred upon

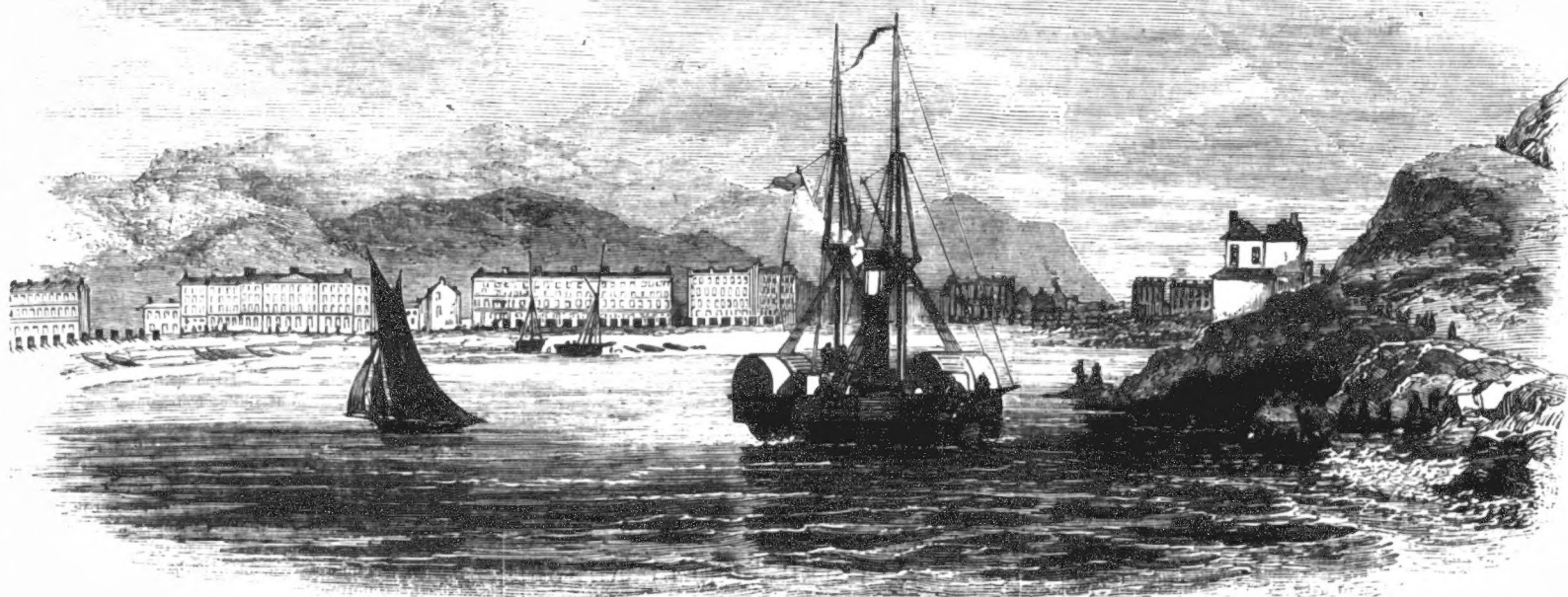
him. (Cheers.) He would also express a hope that England and America might ever be found going together hand in hand in promoting those interests of civilization and humanity that were ever espoused by these two great and kindred nations. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor afterwards entertained the newly-made citizen—one whom London may well be proud of—to an elegant banquet at the Mansion House.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO MR. PEABODY.





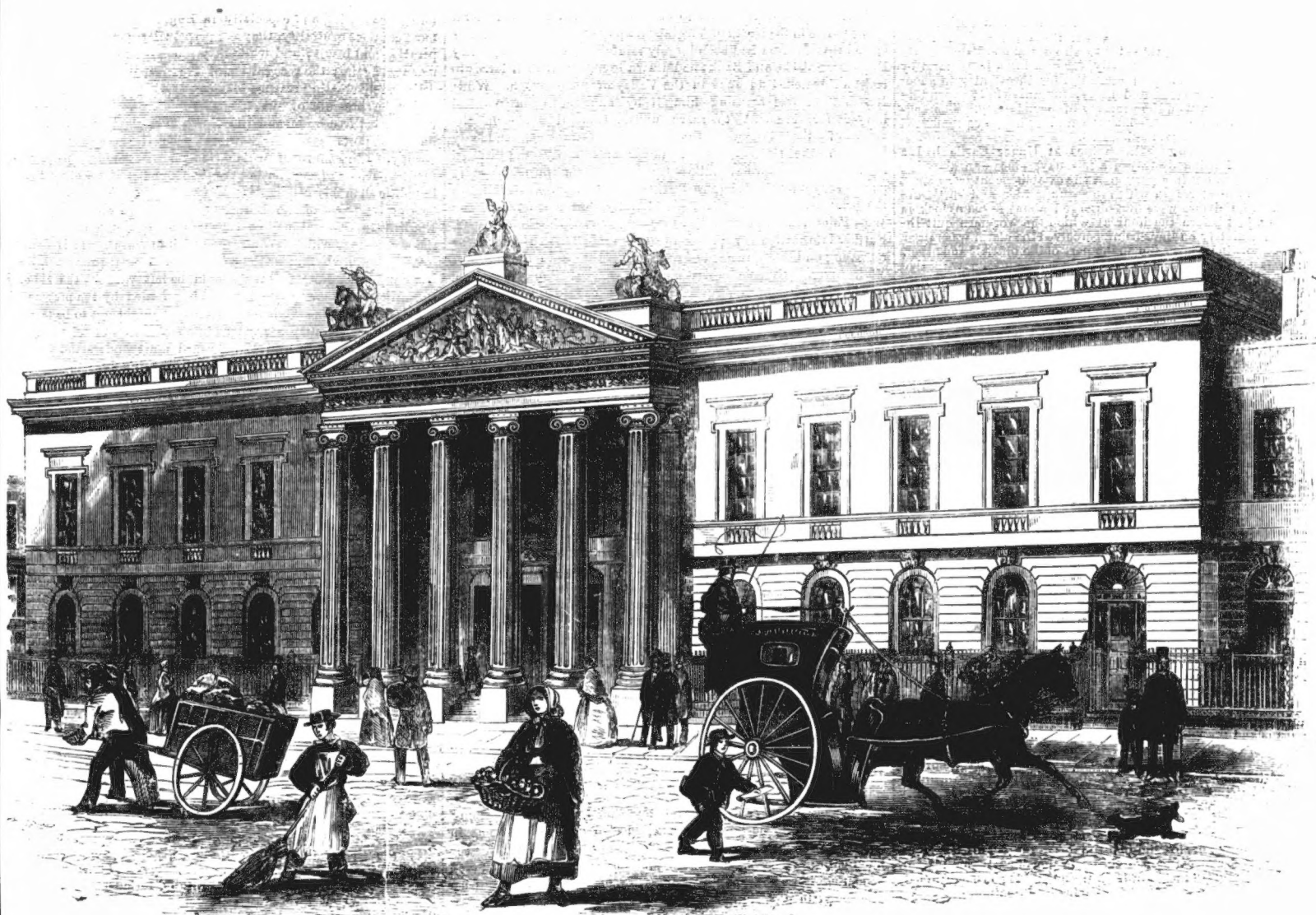
WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND, NO. 2.—LLANDUDNO.

## LLANDUDNO.

AGREEABLY to a promise made in No. 38, page 596, of giving a series of views of the watering-places of the United Kingdom, commencing with Folkestone, we give Llandudno, now one of the most fashionable watering-places in North Wales, most extensively

patronised not only by the gentry of Wales, but also by the residents of Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns of the North. Llandudno is situated in Carnarvonshire, at the extreme point, and under the shelter of the great Orme's Head, which is a vast rock washed by the Irish sea, well known to passengers to and from Liverpool and Ireland. The views from the summit of the rock

are extensive and beautiful, including, in addition to the sea views, the Vale of Conway and the range of Carnarvonshire mountains, &c. The houses are handsome and well built, and beautifully disposed round the small bay. It contains a church, several dissenting chapels, numerous lodging-houses, gas and water-works, a spacious market-hall, reading-rooms, baths, &c.



THE OLD EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET. (See page 646)



## The Court.

The Queen, in company with her children, has taken her accustomed exercise at Osborne.

According to the present arrangement, her Majesty will arrive at Windsor from the Isle of Wight on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., and on the following day proceed on her journey to Scotland; but it is very probable that the Queen will reach Windsor on Monday, the 21st inst., in which case her Majesty will sleep two nights at the castle. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will accompany his royal mother to Balmoral on the 23rd inst., and intends visiting his newly-purchased estate in Norfolk during the shooting season.

Soon after noon on Wednesday last the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which had left Cowes Roads on the previous evening, arrived at Antwerp, having on board their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and their suites. The Count of Flanders, who had arrived from Brussels in the morning, went on board the yacht to pay his respects to their Royal Highnesses, and to welcome them to Brussels.

On quitting the vessel, the royal party were saluted by a salvo of twenty-four guns, and the crew manned yards and cheered most lustily.

The Princess, who was dressed in deep mourning, was naturally the object of much attention as her Royal Highness walked from the yacht to the royal carriage in waiting at the landing-place, where were stationed a guard of honour from the garrison and a regimental band. Amongst the officials present were Lord Howard de Walden (the British Minister at Brussels), M. Lambert (the consul for Hesse), and the civil and military authorities at Antwerp.

On arriving at the railway station at Brussels, their Royal Highnesses were received by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Prussian Minister, and were conducted to the palace.

The royal travellers continued their journey to Germany on Thursday.

### FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Sciarra has left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Paris, on his way to Italy.

His Excellency Baron de Beust has arrived at Farrance's Hotel from Saxony.

Among the many sovereigns who have taken a lively interest in the International Exhibition, none is more anxious for its success than the venerable King of Wurtemberg, now bordering on his 81st year. He has always regarded the Exhibition as a mighty step for the advancement of art, science, and civilization, and his Government have afforded every possible encouragement to the manufacturers of the kingdom to make a good exhibition of their industries. The result is, that there are in all 144 exhibitors from Wurtemberg, and that of these, the half have received medals, and one-fourth more had honourable mention made of them. So gratified was the King on learning the distinguished position achieved by the manufacturers of his kingdom, that when her Majesty's Commissioners requested that some special international representative be sent for the ceremony of awarding the prizes on Friday last, he sent his own son-in-law, his Highness Prince Herman of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, to assist at the ceremony, in addition to Dr. Von Steinbeis, the President of the Board of Trade and Industry, the acting Commissioner.

Earl Cowley has left the French capital for London.

### ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

**MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL.**—A garrison court-martial was held at Portsmouth, on the man Michael Griffin, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, stationed at Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, who, it was reported some days since, intended to shoot Colonel Palmer. He was charged on three counts—Firstly, for creating a false alarm by discharging his rifle at night; secondly, for threatening to shoot the sergeant of the guard; and lastly, for unlawfully expending one round of ammunition, the property of her Majesty. The sentence has not been promulgated, as the finding has to be confirmed by Major-General Lord V. Paulet, C.B.

The Government powder magazines at Upnor Castle had a narrow escape of being destroyed a few days since—an alarming fire having broken out in a portion of the establishment but a short distance from the stores in which the gunpowder and shells are deposited. The flames were first observed about seven o'clock in the evening, just before the hour at which the workmen quit the castle. Immediately on their being perceived the alarm was raised, and by extraordinary exertion on the part of the officials and others the fire was extinguished before it could communicate with that part of the building containing the combustibles. The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the workmen placing a lighted pipe in the pocket of his coat, which was afterwards hung up in the room in which the fire originated.

**THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.**—An additional company has been added to this distinguished corps, which, as soon as it has received the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant, will be the seventh company of the regiment. Sixty-four members have been thus brought in by Mr. Thomas Banting, the well-known upholsterer of St. James's-street, and Mr. Waller, jun., son of the eminent building contractor, of Belgrave, both of whom have been active members of the St. George's for a considerable time. The company in question is composed of the foreman and principal employees of the above-named firms, and are men who, there is no doubt will do credit to the regiment. This important accession is regarded with great satisfaction by all who have the future interests of the corps at heart, and we learn that Colonel Lindsay, in recognition of the services of the two gentlemen referred to, has expressed his intention of recommending them for commissions; and it may be hoped that the example may be followed by the gentlemen of influence and position connected with other corps. The cost of the uniform and accoutrements of the new company is stated to be £3, and is exactly similar to that of the rest of the corps.

It appears from a return to Parliament that the number of proposals and plans for the purpose of shot-proof ships submitted to the Admiralty between the 1st of May, 1859, and the 1st of May, 1862, amounts to 599. The whole were, in the first instance, referred to the Comptroller of the Navy and the assistant officers of his department for consideration and report; eighty-five were subsequently referred to the committee on iron-plates; nineteen to Captain Hewlett, commanding the gunnery ship at Portsmouth; and one to a special committee. On the 12th ult. there were thirty-seven plans and proposals under consideration.

The Lords of the Admiralty have not exactly made up their minds (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) as to the nature of the armour with which the sides of the Agincourt, Minotaur, Northumberland, and Prince Albert are to be protected. It was originally intended that the plates to be placed on those ships should be 5½ inches thick, on a teak backing of 9 inches, but the experiments of Monday have induced their lordships to pause, and they have requested the contractors to send in estimates of the cost for reverting, in the case of the above-named ships, to the old Warrior plan of 4½ inches iron and 18 inches of teak, if, upon due consideration, it should be decided upon abandoning their first intention.

We are glad to be able to announce the safety of her Majesty's sloop Mutine, which by the last accounts from the Pacific was reported to have been wrecked. The Mutine was at Panama on the 13th of June.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

\* \* Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

H.—St. James's-park and the Green-park were lighted with gas on Christmas Eve, 1821.  
GARDENING.—The Eyewood, Winter Nells, Thompson's, Knight's, Monarch, Ghos Moroku, and No plus Mauris will ripen in the blank between December and February, a period which your present stock is not calculated to supply. Your Chaumontel will doubtless be improved by removal from a N.E. to a S.E. aspect; but it ought to do well in your climate as a pyramid, a mode of training which suits this pear remarkably well. Your St. Germain had better be grafted with the Winter Nells.

Y. Y.—The mortgagors are at liberty to pay off the money at any time on giving six months' notice of their intention, or on payment of six months' interest in lieu of notice.

DUBLIN.—Ice houses do not require ventilation; quite the contrary. Ventilation ruins them.

M. (Brixton).—Sulphur and water applied with a syringe the moment the red spider makes its appearance will probably be found to rid your gooseberry trees of this pest. The best means of keeping it from gaining a footing at all, however, is to wash the trees with lime and sulphur in winter when the leaves are off them.

A READER.—Copper wire is best but dear; galvanised iron does very well but in either case you must tie your wood in securely. There is much difference of opinion among gardeners as to the use of wire. We prefer shreds and nails as being warmer.

WILLIAM S.—Stockbrokers charge 2s. 6d. per £100 stock for purchasing Three per Centa. 1s. 3d. for £50; and 1s. for purchases of not exceeding £25 stock. As to long annuities there is some diversity, but the ordinary charge is 6d. for every £1 annuity. Exchequer bonds are charged 1s. per bill. A broker has no fee below 1s.

A MECHANIC (Manchester).—Your proposition is under consideration.

G. W. (Brighton).—On receipt of stamps the paper will be forwarded.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

WHATEVER may be the real history of the recent battle before Richmond, it is evident that the Federal troops have suffered a severe defeat. The superiority of the Southern soldiery had been proved in every skirmish and combat since the opening of the Virginian campaign, and the Confederate generals have now fully proved that in military skill and judicious daring they are more than a match for their adversaries. The army which stood on the defensive had the great advantage of a central position, and its leaders have known how to profit by the opportunity of striking successive blows at the converging forces of the enemy. Early in the campaign, General Jackson drove Banks across the Potomac, and he afterwards contrived to occupy and baffle all the Federal commanders in the North of Virginia. Reports were of late carefully spread that Jackson had been largely reinforced, and consequently Fremont, Shields, and Banks had drawn together all their forces to resist a threatened advance in the Valley of Shenandoah. While Mr. Lincoln was amusing himself by substituting a political lawyer for Fremont to serve under General Pope in the army of the Potomac, the ubiquitous Jackson suddenly burst on the right wing of McClellan's army and caused it to "recede several miles for a strategic purpose, hotly pursued by the Confederates." The White House, which was the principal depot for the Federal army, has been taken, and West Point has once more fallen into the hands of the Confederates. Further information is required to explain McClellan's reason for retreating on his left, instead of retreating his steps to the shore of York River. His communication with General Pope, who now commands in Northern Virginia, must have been abandoned; but, on the other hand, he has drawn nearer to Burnside, who has been recalled from North Carolina. As it appears that his right wing was utterly routed, the victorious army has probably possessed itself of a large store of heavy artillery, which can scarcely have been removed or destroyed. Since the commencement of the war, the Federal troops have lost a dozen field-pieces for one which they have captured; but, on the other hand, they have taken guns of position in great numbers, and the Southern generals have at every point been seriously embarrassed by their inferiority in heavy artillery. If the recent battle has enabled them to capture McClellan's siege train, they can henceforth secure the approaches to Richmond from the fire of the gunboats. It is said that the Government of Washington has suppressed the report of the second defeat of the flotilla in a renewed attempt to make its way past Fort Darling. The siege of Richmond, and with it the summer campaign, is now probably at an end. The invaders had previously been repulsed with heavy loss at Charleston, and neither Mobile nor Vicksburg had been taken down to the date of the last accounts. The ninety days' drafts of the Government on public confidence will require once more to be renewed with a longer term of payment. The 4th of July declaimers must content themselves with boasting of the million of recruits who are about to rush to arms in answer to urgent appeals from Washington, backed by considerable bounties. It will also be advisable to invent some new image or metaphor in place of the overworked anaconda which has not yet strangled the Seceding States. That the lungs and the front of Northern eloquence will be equal to the occasion no observant foreigner will doubt. The official reports of the campaign, uncorrected by any statement of facts; will alone furnish abundant materials for satisfaction and triumph, and when the traditional "child of freedom" has, according to custom, been consigned to "his bright home in the setting sun," the "Pogrom defiance" to England can, for the hundredth time, be repeated in the midst of assured and unbounded applause. A new subject of self-congratulation has been discovered in an original system of finance, which is not less to be admired than a strategic movement to the rear with a pursuing enemy at heel. The popular teachers of the moment announce that Europe is astonished at the new discovery of inexhaustible

revenues. It is true that sober economists have been surprised at the facility of incurring boundless debt, but, after all, the facility of borrowing is generally less perplexing than the problem of paying. Hitherto, not a single citizen has consciously contributed a dollar to the expenses of the war; but Congress has, at the close of its session, passed a comprehensive Tax Bill, which at least indicates a desire to maintain the national credit. The revenue will probably fall far short of the estimate, and the cost of collection will be unavoidably large in proportion to the return. Nevertheless, the measure, as far as it affects internal taxation, is more creditable than any other legislative Act which has been passed in the course of the war. The changes which have been introduced into the tariff of imports, show how little is the influence of patriotism or public spirit in the contest with vulgar passion and with the narrowest selfishness. An advocate of London cabmen once defended their conduct on the ground that they seldom practised monstrous extortion except when they had to deal with women and foreigners. It seems that the same chivalrous distinction is drawn by the present military commander at New Orleans. Although General Butler is an attorney and barrister, his legal opinions are not less questionable than the rules of good breeding which he enforces on penalty of exposure to the basest outrages. Women are to be shamefully punished if they speak to a stranger without an introduction; and the property of aliens is confiscated if they have bought it with the only currency which lately circulated in the South. It seems that a quantity of sugar, purchased by foreign merchants, had been paid for by bills on England, or by Confederate notes previously procured in exchange for gold. General Butler lays down as a principle of international law the proposition that dealing in the paper of the Seceding States is a violation of neutrality. On the same theory, it is evident that every foreigner who has transacted business at New York must have taken part with one of the belligerents. When the Consuls remonstrated, General Butler courteously informed them that they were subordinate agents, who were entitled neither to question the policy of the Government nor to act in a collective capacity. He added, for the information of all whom it might concern, that if foreigners found residence in the United States unpleasant, the alternative of leaving the country would be equally agreeable to themselves and to the people of America. That one official person, inflated with temporary authority, should exhibit insolence so brutal and unprovoked, might perhaps have been a lamentable accident. Unfortunately, the Government and the population of the Northern States are fully responsible for atrocities which have neither been censured by the press nor disavowed by the President. For encroachments on the property of foreigners full satisfaction will be extorted; but it would be beneath the dignity of any Government to protest against a declaration which is merely rude and offensive. The international police magistrate may compel the New Orleans cabman to return the foreigner his excess of fare, but the foul language which aggravated his offence may probably escape legal punishment. For the still more helpless class of women, Federal institutions and modes of thinking appear at present to provide no protection whatever. There is something almost pathetic in the capacity of the Northern Americans to understand the feelings which their conduct is calculated to excite in foreign countries, and especially in England. In return for the most cautious neutrality, they are perpetually pouring forth vituperation and insult; and while they protest with noisy and empty menaces against the recognition of the Seceding States, they are deliberately creating reasons for a course which will only be adopted under the pressure of the strongest motives. The South offers unrestricted free-trade, and the North bids against it by closing its own ports as well as those which it may conquer and occupy. The murders which General Butler has perpetrated for the purpose of conciliating the people of Louisiana are not more impolitic than his confiscation of foreign property, and his overbearing treatment of the European Consuls. In one respect the English Government may be censured as a passive accomplice in the proceedings which it can scarcely fail to resent. It is difficult to understand why, under the reign of an insolent proconsul, English subjects at New Orleans should be left without the aid of a Consul or the security which might be afforded by the presence of a ship of war. The Federal Government ought not to be tempted to excesses which may become as intolerable as the seizure of the Trent. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward must understand that the first collision with England or with France involves the complete and irrevocable recognition of Confederate independence.

### THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The building engraved on page 645, in which for so many years the business connected with our vast empire in the East has been transacted, being now nearly demolished, the business being conducted in Parliament-street. We give the illustration as a record of what has been one of the chief architectural features of the City.

**A NAUCH DANCE.**—The tent was most gloriously illuminated, in part by means that were more picturesque than pleasant. From the roof depended numerous chandeliers, lighted up with cocoa-nut oil; around the canvas walls were flambeaux, upon a sort of trident fixed in the earth, and there was, besides, a numerous attendance of men with torches. The floor was covered with an immense cloth of snowy whiteness, to serve the purpose of a carpet, on which the Nauchees were to perform. As soon as the principal guests had arrived, a signal was given for the commencement of the dance, and two females came floating into our presence, glittering in tinsel, coloured embroidered muslin, and costly ornaments. They were followed by three musicians and two torch-bearers. When the ladies paused in front of the dais to make their salaam, the torch-bearers held their lights so as to exhibit in the strongest light and to the greatest advantage the charms of the fair candidates for our favour. Their obeisance over, they turned and made a sign to the men behind them, who struck up a sort of prelude, during which the girls threw themselves into a variety of attitudes, and then, raising their hands and arms commenced singing a Persian song, well known throughout India and Central Asia. The singer who on this occasion chiefly attracted my attention was a native of Cashmere, whose songs were all Persian, sung very sweetly, and with a softness and cultivated melody not usually displayed when the singing is in Hindustani. She was by no means so handsome or imposing as some of her rivals; but though her figure was diminutive, it was beautifully formed, and her hand, arm, foot, and ankle were equal to anything I have seen in painting or sculpture. Her eyes were the great ornament of her face—lustrous, yet soft, and capable of giving to her singing by their expression the most thrilling effect.—George Thompson, in the *Dial*.



## VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

The great national rifle contest having been brought to a conclusion on Friday, as a becoming demonstration at the close of the great trial of skill between the volunteers who attended it from every part of the kingdom, it was followed by a review of the different corps residing in and near the metropolis. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge consented again to be present to witness the progress which had been made in the interval which had taken place since the volunteers were reviewed by him on this ground twelve months ago.

The arrangements were placed in the hands of Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett and Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., who on Friday morning assisted His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in laying down the plan of operations.

The following are the names of the corps which received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to be present:—

The Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Surrey Light Horse, and 1st Middlesex Light Horse, united; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, and 19th Lancashire Artillery, united; 1st Middlesex Engineers, 1st Tower Hamlet Engineers, 1st London Engineers, and 32nd Middlesex, united; 1st (Victoria), Middlesex, 2nd Middlesex (South), 4th Middlesex, 5th Administrative Battalion, 2nd London, united; 9th (West) Middlesex, 11th (St. George's), and 36th Middlesex, united; 15th (London Scottish), 19th and 20th Middlesex; 21st (Civil Service) and 38th Middlesex, united; 22nd (Queen's Westminster), 23rd (Inns of Court), 28th (London Irish), 20th Middlesex, 37th Middlesex, 39th Middlesex, 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), 46th Middlesex, 48th (Havellock's), 2nd Administrative Battalion (Middlesex), 1st Surrey, 7th and 12th Surrey, united; 10th, 23rd, 1st, and 2nd Administrative Battalion (Surrey), united; 1st Administrative Battalion (Essex), 1st (City of London), 3rd London, 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets, united; 4th and 6th Tower Hamlets, united; and 1st Administrative Battalion (Tower Hamlets).

Shortly after five o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by a brilliant staff, entered the ground on the Wimbledon road side, when the Union Jack in front of the Grand Stand was hoisted down, and the Royal Standard hoisted in its place. His Royal Highness was attended by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., in command of the first division, Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in command of the second division, Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, Colonel Luard, Colonel Morris, &c.

The brigades were arranged as under:—

The first division, under the command of Major-General Sir Richard Airey, was composed of two guns horse artillery and four guns foot artillery of the Honourable Artillery Company; the first brigade of infantry, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, being stationed at the iron house near the Gravel Pits.

The second brigade, under the command of Lord Ranelagh, consisted of the Inns of Court Rifles, 350 strong, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brewster; the South Middlesex (Lord Ranelagh's), 450; the North Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, 300; and the 26th Middlesex (Customs), under Lieutenant-Colonel Grey.

The third brigade, under the command of Lord Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, consisted of the 2nd City of London, 4th Middlesex, and Islington Rifles (united), 1,200 strong; Victoria Rifles, 300; 1st Middlesex Engineers and Six-Foot Guards (united), 350; 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets (united), 350; 1st battalion of Essex Rifles, 300; and the 46th Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Shelley, 300.

The fourth brigade, under the command of Lord Radstock, Lieut.-Colonel, consisted of the West Middlesex, 300 strong; the 1st Surrey, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, 400 strong; the St. George's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, 300; Paddington, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, 200; and the 20th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, 300.

The fifth brigade, under the command of the Marquis of Donegal, consisted of the 4th and 6th Tower Hamlets, under Lieutenant-Colonel Money, 300 strong; the London Irish, under Major Verner, 250; the Civil Service, under Lord Bury, with two companies of the 38th Middlesex (Artists), under Captain Lewis, 400.

The second division, under the command of Major-General Sir J. Y. Scarlett, consisted of four 18-pounder guns of position, and two companies of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, numbering about 200 men.

The first brigade of infantry was commanded by Lord Elcho, and consisted of the following:—The London Scottish, under Major Sir D. Baird; 37th Middlesex, 200 strong; the 39th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Panton, 300; the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 800 strong; the 7th and 12th battalions united, 200; 1st City of London Rifle Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, 700; 3rd London, under Major Richards, 350; and the 10th, 23rd, and 1st and 2nd Administrative Battalions of Surrey Rifles, 300.

The second brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Grosvenor, consisted of the following regiments:—The Queen's Westminster, 900 strong; 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, 300; and the 19th Middlesex (Working Men's College), 400.

It was not until after six o'clock that the troops had taken up their positions, the attacking force being mainly concealed from the great body of spectators, and forming a line at the rear of the butts. About half-past six o'clock the real business of the engagement commenced, by the attacking army opening fire from the artillery which was in position near the Gravel Pits—the operation forming the prelude to the engagement which was to follow. By a clever manoeuvre the attacking party succeeded in turning the right flank of the defending force, which fell back towards Wimbledon. A general retreat in order then took place on the part of the defending party. The extended lines of the advancing and attacking force were now brought fairly before each other; and, although there was an attempt made to break the lines of the attacking force by charges of cavalry, those attempts were utterly futile, for they were ready in an instant to be received with a triple and dense wall of bayonets, and the line was as speedily reformed, much to the discomfiture of the retiring cavalry. A general fire firing now commenced while the guns were pouring forth a heavy cannonade. The advance of the attacking force continued in spite of the volleys of a well-directed fire. This was replied to by the other side, and as darkness was now setting in the lines of fire at each discharge were seen distinct and bright through the white smoke which partially concealed the men. This was continued for some time, until it was supposed that the defending party had been completely routed, driven from the field, and had sought refuge in some of the surrounding villages, when this part of the evolutions of the day was brought to a close.

The Duke of Cambridge and his staff then rode towards the Grand Stand, when His Royal Highness, having taken up his position near to the flag-staff, the marching past commenced. This occupied upwards of an hour, and as some of the favourite corps appeared they were greeted with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. Those who appeared to receive the greatest notice were the Inns of Court, the Civil Service, the London Scottish, the Victorias, the Six-Foot Guards, the Queen's Westminster, and the London Rifle Brigade. Before this operation could be concluded the clouds, which had for some time previously presented a threatening aspect, now began to darken, and in a few seconds there followed a regular heavy down-pour, which caused many of the spectators to run for shelter to the tents; but His Royal Highness and his staff remained until the last man had passed by, when a general clearance immediately took place, the

volunteers making their way as speedily as possible towards Wimbledon and Putney.

The presentation of the prizes to the winners took place with considerable ceremony on Monday at the Crystal Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having congratulated the winners, handed to each of them his prize. This having been accomplished, Lord Palmerston moved a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness and to the noble body of volunteers, complimenting them highly on their efficiency. The Duke of Cambridge acknowledged the compliment for himself, and Lord Elcho responded on behalf of the volunteers. The proceedings took place on the Handel orchestra and the scene was an exceedingly gay one.

## PARIS PERMANENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

On the following page is a view of another palace of universal industry, in course of erection at Auteuil, near Paris, to be opened in the summer of 1863. Unlike previous exhibitions this is to remain an institution of the French capital. The whole of the required capital (£600,000) has been subscribed in France, and the Emperor warmly approves the project. Its success is certain. The architect is M. Lhuillier, the contractor Mr. Edwards, and the iron castings are by Messrs. Thomas Eddington and Son, of Glasgow. The building is to be 1,600 feet long, the grand central dome 345 feet in height. In form the building will be, as seen from our view, a modification of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and consists of a central nave and two side aisles, divided by a transept in the centre. The dome is of glass, as is also the roof of the other portions of the building, the latter semi-circular in shape. The front and ends are of stone, with spacious windows. The main entrance in the front is a boldly arched recess. An annex shown on the right of the view is provided for machinery. At the other end is a large space reserved for *fetes*, near to which is a *jardin des plantes*.

The space allotted to France and other Continental countries has already been taken up. All the products and manufactures to be exhibited will be classified together, so that those of different countries may be more easily compared. A rent is to be charged to exhibitors at the rate of two pounds per square metre (that is a little more than a square yard) for floor space, and one pound per square metre for wall space, which is trifling in comparison with the enormous shop rents of Paris, while the publicity and advantages will be greatly superior to a shop or office.

The facilities offered to foreign exhibitors recommended by the Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Agriculture, and sanctioned by the Emperor, and granting a special license for the admission of all foreign products free of duty, with liberty to re-export them is very liberal.

The admission is to be gratuitous, for at least five days in the week.

The Prince Napoleon, who has so recently visited this country with the object of viewing, not only the Exhibition at Kensington, but likewise some of the chief engineering and other works of attraction, is taking a most lively interest in the success of the undertaking, and has so identified himself with it, that, in addition to the engraving representing his return in his yacht to Cherbourg, on page 644, we have above the building on page 649, given portraits of himself and wife (a daughter it will be remembered of the King of Italy).

The Prince, in returning thanks for his health being drunk at the dinner given to foreign exhibitors at Kensington, said:—"Gentlemen, I thank your honourable chairman for the kind words which he has uttered, in proposing my health. I am anxious also to express my thanks to the exhibitors for the assistance they have afforded to the imperial commission over which I have the honour to preside. We are in a position to appreciate the difficulties which they have met with, and which they have surmounted with ardour and devotedness. On the occasion of the Exhibition of 1862, allow me to revert to the past. In 1849 the first idea of a Universal Exhibition had its birth in France, but the political incertitude of the moment did not permit its realization, the English nation, however, and at its head, Prince Albert, seized on that idea with the bold and practical spirit which characterises this great country, and carried it into execution two years afterwards. Europe was emerging from a violent crisis by which she had been profoundly agitated; England did not, however, hesitate, and the success responded to her expectation. In 1855 our armies were engaged upon a foreign soil in a great war; but we did not hesitate, and success a second time responded to the confidence which a great nation should always have in itself. Without insisting on the benefits of Universal Exhibitions, there is, however, one point to which I would call your attention, it is, that they not only favour material but moral interests. At the same time that they extend commercial relations, they appeal to feelings of patriotism. Far from exciting jealousy among rival nations they excite a noble emulation, equally profitable to both; for, in my opinion, when a nation makes a great progress, all countries profit by it, and it is a progress for the whole civilised world. Universal exhibitions will consolidate the equilibrium necessary between great independent States. We may, perhaps, express the desire that in future universal exhibitions, the buildings constructed, may allow the products to be grouped with greater method—not only by nations, but also by categories—in order to facilitate, by thus bringing them into contact, their comparison and the progress which results from it. As to my confidence in the future of those great international meetings, it is entire, and I have no doubts; because at our epoch all serious progress remains acquired for ever, owing to the applications of steam and electricity, and thanks to printing, it is no longer possible to conceal the light when it has been once produced. This development of international relations is an additional guarantee for the liberties necessary to all civilised States. We shall, from time to time, in the pages of this journal, as the building progresses, put our readers in possession of the details of the building, both descriptively and pictorially, and in conclusion return our thanks for the particulars now given to the British agents, Messrs. J. Studdy, Leigh, and Co., of 27, Leadenhall-street."

## TEN PERSONS POISONED NEAR RUGBY.

A most melancholy occurrence has just taken place in a farmhouse at Ashby St. Legers, a village on the borders of Northamptonshire, not far from the town of Rugby. It appears that Mr. William Payne Cowley, a farmer living in that village with his mother (who is a widow) and his brothers, had his sheep dipped or washed last week. The object of this dipping or washing is the extermination of vermin, and for this purpose a strong mixture of arsenic and soft soap, diluted with water, is made. On Tuesday morning last Mr. W. P. Cowley sent his brother, Mr. Edwin Cowley, to the adjoining town of Daventry, where he purchased 6lbs. of white arsenic and a barrel of soft soap, weighing 30lbs. On the following morning Mr. W. P. Cowley and his mother prepared the sheep-dipping mixture, in which some lambs were washed. In this operation Mr. Cowley and several of his labourers were employed. After assisting her son in the preparation of the soap and arsenic, Mrs. Cowley proceeded to make a batter pudding for the dinner of her family, and the labourers and servants. By some means as yet unaccounted for it appears that some arsenic must have become mixed with the pudding, for the whole of the persons who partook of it, ten in number, became violently sick just after dinner, and exhibited all the symptoms of being poisoned. The best medical assistance in the neighbourhood was procured, but one man has already died, and another is not expected to survive; the others are all more or less affected. The name of the deceased is Richard Smith; he was an agricultural labourer, and fifty-three years of age.

## GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.

ONE of the most extensive and destructive fires that have taken place in the metropolis since the great wharf fire in Tooley-street, in June, 1861, occurred on Sunday morning, as a police-constable was passing these premises, he perceived a strong smell of burning oil, and on examination speedily discovered that a fire was raging with great force in the workshops and drying room at the rear of the premises. Before the arrival of engines, the whole of the workshops and warehouses of the floor-cloth manufactory were in flames, which were spreading with the utmost rapidity on all sides. The engine from the Waterloo road station, and that belonging to Messrs. Hodges' distillery, were the first to arrive at the scene, speedily followed by the powerful steam-engine from Chandos-street. The experienced eye of Mr. Henderson the brigade foreman, at once detected the uselessness of any attempts to save the floor-cloth factory, and at once directed the firemen to use every effort to save the premises of Messrs. Harvey, the linendraper, whose warehouses, filled with a valuable stock of summer goods, had now caught fire. To a certain extent these efforts were successful, though a considerable portion of Mr. Harvey's premises immediately abutting on the drying-room of the floor-cloth works, were destroyed, with their valuable contents, and the extensive stock of the establishment materially damaged by water. During the whole of this time the flames had been making rapid progress on the western side, and in spite of all the exertions of the firemen, aided by a copious supply of water from the mains of the Lambeth and Southwark companies, house after house fell a prey to the devouring element. Before five o'clock the house of Mr. Hanley, grocer, 38, Westminster-road, was a heap of ruins, and such had been the rapidity of the flames none of the furniture and stock could be saved. The fire next seized upon the premises, Nos. 37, 36, 35, 34, Westminster-road, in the respective occupation of Mr. Cox, hosier, Mr. Lyons, clothier, Mr. Ward, shirt-maker, and Mr. Lasareth, jeweller, and these were all speedily gutted and their contents destroyed. About this time, also, the King's Arms public-house, No. 40, ignited from the mass of burning materials falling on the roof, and in less than half an hour this house was also destroyed. While the work of destruction was thus rapidly progressing in the front, the scene at the rear was one of a still more destructive and distressing character. At the rear of the floor-cloth factory were several narrow streets and courts, occupied chiefly by workmen employed in the factories of Messrs. Myers, Maudslay, and other large firms; and shortly before six o'clock the houses in Garden-court and Heathfield-street, Mason-street, caught the flames. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Garden-court were destroyed in a few minutes without allowing any time for the inmates to remove any of their scanty furniture. Nos. 17, 16, 15, and 14, in Heathfield-street were destroyed at the same time, and the whole of the houses in those two places that escaped total destruction were much damaged by the fire and saturated with water. The back portions of the whole of the houses on the east side of Mason-street, and on the west side of the Lower Marsh were also much burnt, as was likewise the skittle ground and outhouses of the Sun, in Mason-street. From five o'clock until eight o'clock wall after wall of the workshops and houses came tumbling down, and several narrow escapes took place amongst the firemen and police. By nine o'clock in the morning the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames, after five hours' immense exertions. It was then found that a square space of ground about 2½ acres in extent, which a few hours before had been thickly studded with workshops and dwelling-houses, was now strewn only with the burning and smouldering heaps of goods and furniture belonging to the late occupants, and not a wall or timber left standing. Had it not been for the powerful aid of the steam fire engines, of which there were two, the destruction must have been even greater than it has been.

The fire thus extending over so large a space, the scene in the neighbourhood as the morning advanced was one of a most extraordinary character. At one time, when the flames seemed to defy the efforts of the firemen, and were extending themselves in all directions, a complete panic seized upon the inhabitants, and in a short space of time the roads and streets for some distance around were filled with goods and furniture brought out of the houses for safety. The origin of the fire or the amount of the property destroyed cannot at present be ascertained. Happily, no loss of life occurred.

## BANQUET TO THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

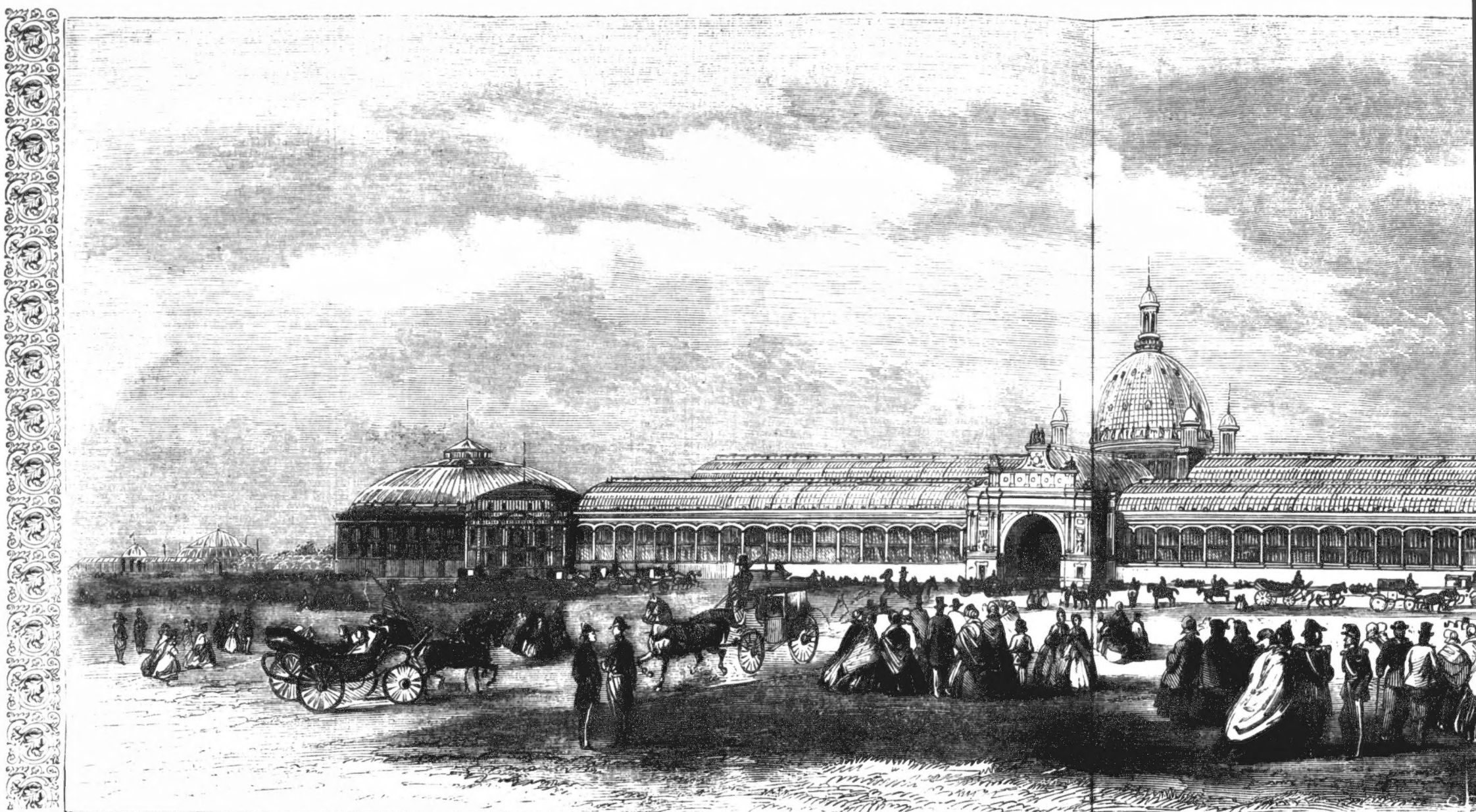
On Monday evening the members of the United Service Club gave a splendid banquet to His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt at the club-house, in Pall-mall. The entertainment reflected much credit to all concerned. It was served up in a style of princely elegance, in the spacious and elegant breakfast-room of the club.

His Highness the Viceroy, accompanied by his nephew, His Highness Moustapha Pacha, his Excellency Zulfikar Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and attended by the Hon. Charles A. Murray, appointed by the Queen to attend on His Highness during his sojourn in this country, arrived shortly before eight o'clock in one of her Majesty's carriages. The Viceroy and suite were received in the vestibule by the members of the dinner committee, by whom His Highness was conducted to the library, where the majority of the members engaged to dine at the banquet were congregated.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, arrived soon after eight o'clock, and after mutual compliments with the Viceroy in the library, dinner was announced. The banquetting room presented a very handsome aspect. The tables were profusely adorned by some elaborate specimens of ornamental plate; and in the intervening spaces were vases containing choice flowers and fruit. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the General Commanding in Chief, presided on the occasion, the following officers acting as vice-presidents at the several tables: Lieutenant-General E. Gascoigne, Colonel Gilpin, Colonel de Bathe, Captain Hand, R.N., Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., R.N., and Colonel William Wood. Mr. Larking, the Consul-General of Egypt, and Colonel Tyrwhitt, in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge, were visitors, and a large number of the members of the club were present to meet the illustrious guest.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—The first ascent of Mont Blanc this year has just been effected. It was made on the 26th of June—says the *Abeille de Chamouni*—by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Macdonald, members of the Alpine Club in London, and was perfectly successful, although the want of consistence in the snow has always formed a serious obstacle at this season of the year. In the history of the ascents of Mont Blanc, this is only the second that has been made in June. The first was on the 10th June, 1839, by two Americans, named Howard and Rensselaer, who are both still alive.

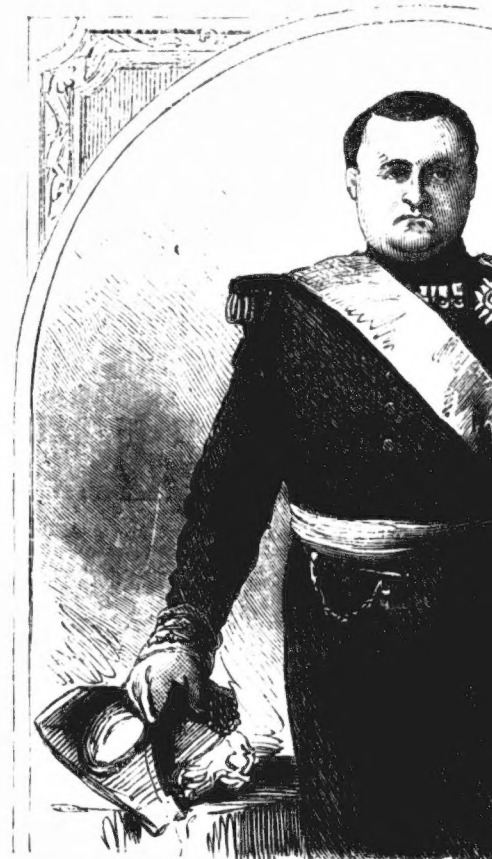




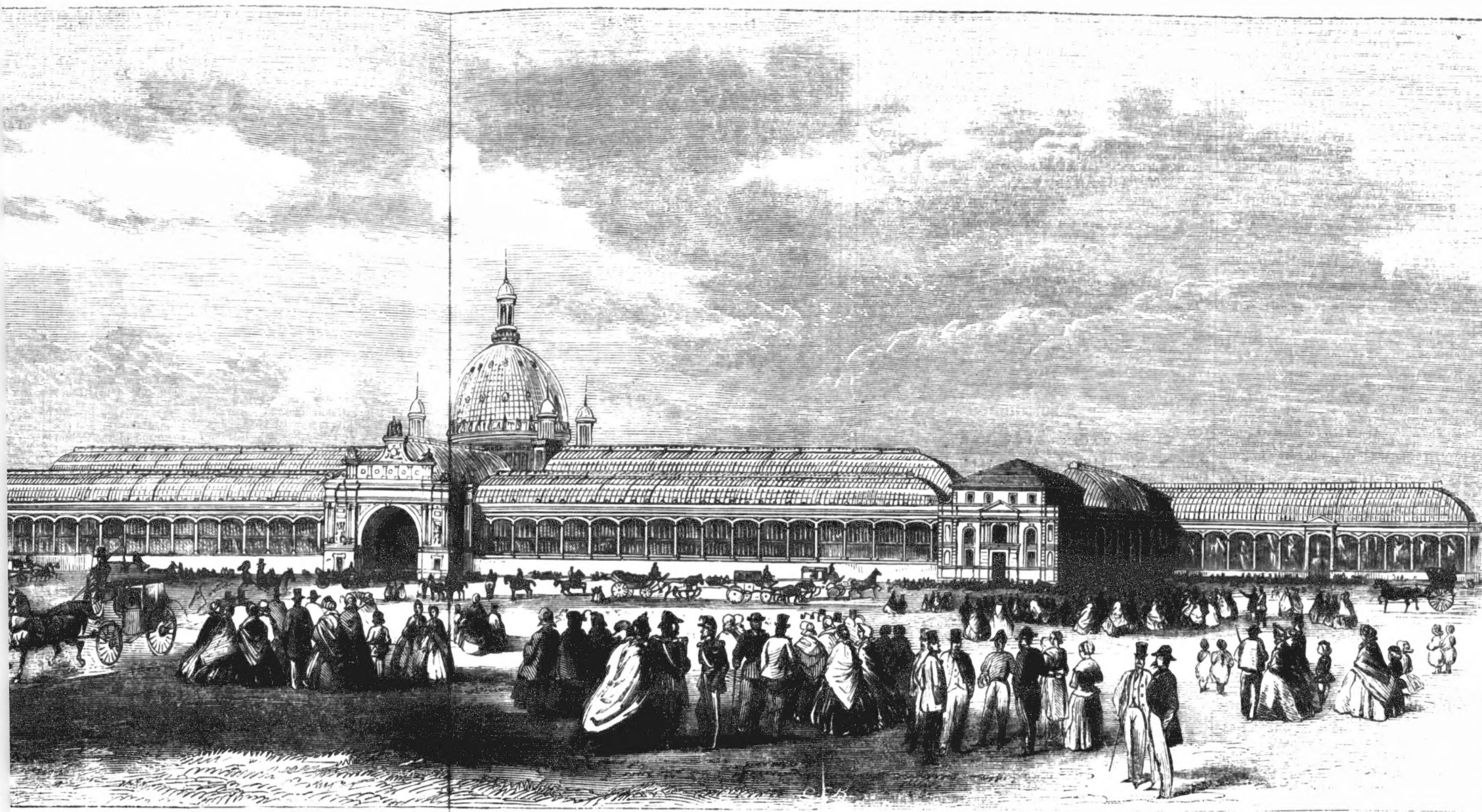
THE PARIS PERMANENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION. (See page 647.)



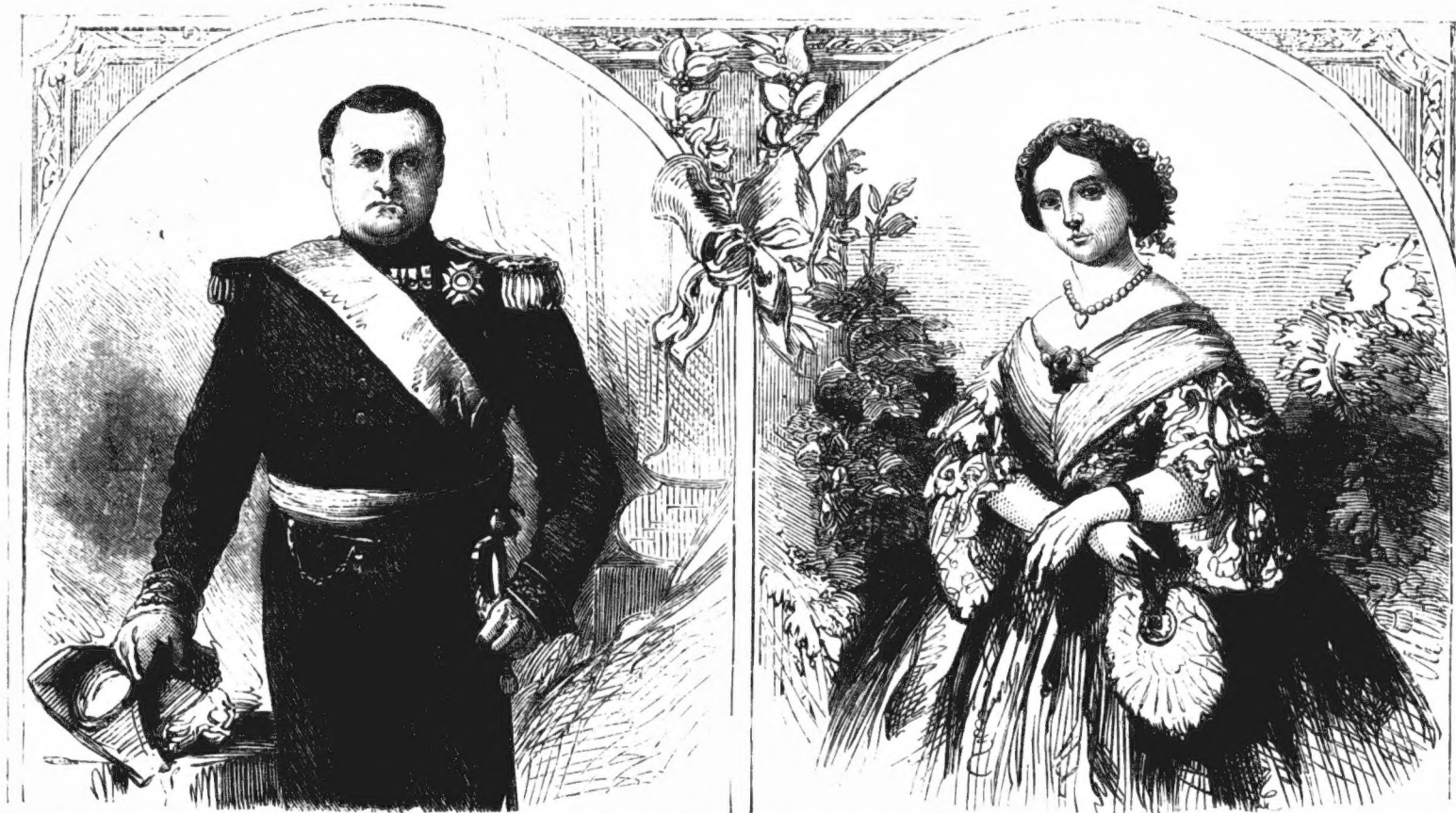
THE EMPRESS AND EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.







THE PARIS PERMANENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION. (See page 647.)



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS NAPOLEON.



## Public Amusements.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—Donizetti's comic opera, "Don Pasquale," was given on Saturday, the first time since 1855, and introduced Mdle. Patti as *Norina* in the duet with *Ernesto* (Signor Mario) "Tomaini a dir," the audience were so delighted with her, that it was unanimously enjoyed. Signor Ciampi was the *Don Pasquale*, and well acquitted himself.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The first performance of "Norma" on Saturday evening attracted one of the largest audiences of the season. The principal feature, of course, was Mdle. Titiens' High Priestess, one of the artist's grandest and most powerful assumptions. Mdle. Titiens was supported by Madame Lemaire as *Adalgisa*, and Signor Armandi as *Pollione*. Madame Lemaire, although not a legitimate soprano, sang the music of *Adalgisa* admirably, and won applause even when placed beside Mdle. Titiens, whose voice has the unfortunate effect generally of throwing every other organ into the shade by comparison. Mdle. Titiens sang with supreme power, and created a greater sensation in "Casta diva" than ever we remember to have heard on any former occasion. The pace at which the *cabaletta* was taken seemed to have taken the band by surprise; but the whole performance was splendid, and made a powerful impression.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—The revival of Shakespeare's historical drama of "King Henry the Eighth," with the grand illustrative accompaniments for which we were indebted years ago to the taste and prodigality of Mr. Kean, is drawing enormous audiences. The spectacular effects are received one after the other with unbounded enthusiasm; the grand banquet in the first act, and the Queen's dream in the fourth, coming in for special admiration. The dresses and equipments generally were freely praised; even the magnificent costume of *Wolsey* sharing the applause which was evoked by the histrionic triumphs of the actor. Mr. Kean was called before the curtain and received quite an ovation. Mrs. Kean, too, won mighty honours by the extreme chasteness and genuine dignity of her performance as *Queen Katherine*. Miss Chapman's *Anna Boleyn* was entitled to commendation; whilst Mr. Basil Potter, as the "Bluff King Hal," presented an admirable make up gorgeously attired. The *Buckingham* of Mr. Jordan was a painstaking, clever performance. The minor characters were judiciously distributed, and we have no doubt the revival will have a long and most profitable run.

**BRITANNIA.**—The energetic and liberal management of this thriving house allow no pause to the curiosity and approbation of their patrons, novelty succeeding novelty at a rate which may be almost prodigal. Another new drama of deep and absorbing interest, "The Harvest Home," was produced on Monday last with an immense success. The piece is full of incident, and the acting and scenery remarkably good. The spirited Mr. Lane is nightly honoured with crowded audiences.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The vast increase in the temporary population of the metropolis has spurred the managers of the Crystal Palace to fresh efforts to provide amusement in addition to the regular attractions to the thousands who daily throng the building and grounds. On Monday the prizes won at Wimbledon in the past week were distributed to the successful competitors by the Duke of Cambridge. Military bands, discoursing eloquent music throughout the day in the cricket-ground; prizes for athletic sports were contended for. The great series of water-works, Biondi's feats, &c. have contributed likewise to entertain the visitors. Saturday (this day) is to be held the Bazaar and Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, when the chief actresses of the London Theatres will preside at the various stalls.

**CREMORNE.**—This favourable place of amusement, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, has been nightly crowded, and thus the spirited proprietor has been most deservedly repaid for the immense sums of money he has recently expended in making it the chief *ad fresco* entertainment in London.

The third concert by the students of the Royal Academy took place in the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last. The programme comprised, in the first part, Professor Bennett's "May Queen," and the first movement of a concerto by Mr. Walstein, one of the students; and in the second part a miscellaneous selection of classical music. The "May Queen" was admirably sung, the leading soprano part being taken by Miss Robertine Henderson. In the second part Miss Ball played an andante and rondo in B minor of Mendelssohn's with great force and delicacy, and was followed by Miss Armitage, who sang the "Ah, non credea," from "Sonnambula." Miss Taylor sang "Io l'udia," from Donizetti's "Torquato Tasso," very admirably, and was followed by Mr. H. Harper in a fantasia on the violin, in which he displayed great mastery over the instrument, and the most beautiful tone. At the close of the concert, which was conducted by Mr. C. Lucas, the Duke of Leinster distributed the prizes which have been awarded for the Easter term. The prize takers were: Silver medal, Miss Fanny Armitage; bronze medal, Miss Emily Pitt; silver medal, Mr. Henry Robert Evers; bronze medal, Mr. John Heywood.

**FRENCH MILITARY CONCERT AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—The short sojourn made in this metropolis by the bands of the regiments of the Gendarmerie and Zouaves of the Imperial Guard was generously turned into a means of assisting their countrymen, who may from time to time fall into distress while living in London, by a concert given by their exertions on Saturday night, under the patronage of the Empress Eugenie, the Ambassador of France, the Countess of Flahault, and other distinguished personages, for the benefit of the French charitable association, 21, King William-street, Strand. Had it been possible to devote anything like a suitable time to advertising and getting up the affair, St. James's Hall would, doubtless, have been crowded on so interesting an occasion. As it was, there was a large attendance, so that after the payment of all expenses a respectable balance will doubtless be left to be paid into the treasury of the association above named. The performances consisted of pieces played in turn by each of the bands engaged, the Gendarmerie being under the control of M. Riedel, and the Zouaves under the control of M. Hemerle. Mdles. Ida Gillies and Georgi were the soloists, and diversified the character of the entertainment by several songs and arias, excellently sung, and rewarded with unanimous approval. The performances terminated with the English National Anthem, executed by the united strength of the two bands, which, as may be imagined, brought the evening to a close in the most amicable and satisfactory manner possible.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The arrival of the jubilee, or fiftieth season, of the Philharmonic Society takes precedence of all other events of the musical year, not excepting perhaps the all-glorious Handel Festival. A society which for half a century has been devoted to the production and performance of the very best works of deceased and living great composers, and which, notwithstanding difficulties of the most serious and practical kind, has never suffered its well-earned reputation to wane for an instant, might well resolve upon celebrating its jubilee season with all the honour that wide publicity and the presence of the foremost artists could shed upon it, and might count with no chance of disappointment upon the most hearty support that a vast and enthusiastic audience have in their power to bestow. The enormous and brilliant assembly which on Monday night crowded St. James's Hall was, then, simply a result to be expected, and indeed the attractions of the programme alone were sufficient to have drawn twice the number, were any metropolitan building capable of holding so many. The last public appearance of Mrs. Anderson was in every way a fitting adjunct to such an occasion. The veteran pianist (if we

may be allowed the term) was received with an ovation justified by her long and tried services; and the conclusion of an effort in which the spirit that animated her performance of bygone years shone constantly conspicuous, was greeted with applause which could not be exhausted till she had reappeared upon the platform to take a mute but expressive farewell of her many admirers. Dr. Bennett's overture composed for the occasion, takes for its text Moore's poem, "Paradise and the Peri," and is meant to describe by music the events pictured in that beautiful composition. It is impossible either after a single hearing or in the brief limits of a notice, to attempt doing justice to this work. We can but express our conviction that it will be heard again and again, always with equal pleasure and profit to its auditors. The gems to our thinking are the phrases for flutes and oboes, descriptive of the meeting and death of the lovers smitten by the plague. The reception given to the work was of the most flattering kind. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt sang as if inspired for or by the occasion. Her scene from "Beatrice di Tenda" was an absolutely marvellous effort of dramatic eloquence and florid vocalisation; and her delivery of the prayer by Mendelssohn a sublime piece of supplication, which may be imagined by those who know Jenny Lind, but described by none. Of the remaining artists, who are all identified with the society's general concerts, we can but say that they, if possible, excelled themselves, and were at every stage greeted with overwhelming applause. The orchestra was in its usual superb order.

## THEATRICAL MEMS.

AUBER's charming opera of "Masaniello," at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, will be reviewed at length next week.

In consequence of the immense success attending the opera season of Her Majesty's Theatre, a second series of performances has commenced. A new opera by the well-known and highly-talented Signor Schirra will shortly be placed upon this stage with unusual splendour and a powerful cast.

MR. E. T. SMITH has been severely ill. We are happy, however, to state that he is now making favourable progress.

## Sporting.

## RACING FIXTURES.

JULY.			
Nottingham . . . 22	Stamford . . . 24	Marlborough . . . 25	
Southampton . . . 22	Knutsford . . . 24	Goodwood . . . 29	
AUGUST.			
Radcliffe . . . . 4	Wolverhampton . . . 12	Stockton . . . . 26	
Brighton . . . . 5	Reading . . . . 14	Egham . . . . 26	
Brighton Club . . . 7	Wenlock . . . . 15	Lichfield . . . . 26	
Lewes . . . . 8	York . . . . 19	Bridgewater . . . 28	
Hartlepool . . . 11	Dover . . . . 21	Ludlow . . . . 29	
Great Yarmouth . . 12			

## REGATTAS TO COME.—JULY

Ranelagh Yacht Club Sailing Match, 19th.

## LATEST BETTING.

GOODWOOD STAKES.—11 to 1 agst. Canary; 100 to 7 agst. Myrtle; 14 to 1 agst. Dalesman; 100 to 6 agst. Umpire; 20 to 1 agst. Magnum Bonum.

GOODWOOD CUP.—3 to 1 agst. The Wizard; 10 to 2 agst. Zetland. ST. LEGER.—9 to 1 agst. Carisbrook; 9 to 1 agst. Buckstone; 20 to 1 agst. Argonaut; 1,600 to 8 agst. Tom Sayers.

## AQUATICS.

**THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.**  
A LARGE number of spectators assembled on Monday afternoon at Putney to witness the trial heat for the Wingfield Challenge Sculls, which is considered the principal race on the Thames amongst amateur gentlemen. The race was first established in 1839, and from that period until 1849 the course was from Westminster-bridge to Putney-bridge. In the latter year it was altered owing to the steamboat traffic, and the race was rowed from Putney to Kew. The late highly respected Mr. Casamajor, who had held this prize from 1855 to 1869, resigned last year, after winning the diamond sculls at Henley, and a meeting having been held, the conditions were altered, and the course fixed upon was from Putney to Mortlake. There were three entries, the winner turning up in Mr. Brickwood, who won the diamond sculls at Henley last week. For the present encounter there were two challengers, Mr. G. R. Cox, of the London Rowing Club, and Mr. W. B. Woodgate, of Brasenose College, Oxford, both of whom suffered defeat at the hands of Mr. Brickwood last week at Henley, which, however, did not detract much from the interest excited in this race, the two courses and tide being so widely different.

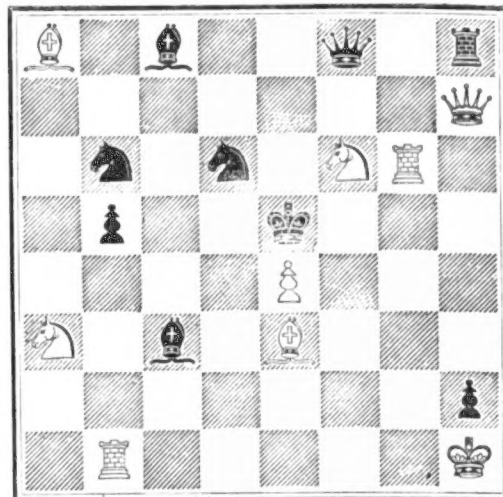
Mr. Cox won the choice of stations, and was piloted up by Mr. H. H. Playford, in the London Rowing Club twelve-oared boat, Mr. Stephen Salter, of Oxford, filling the like office for Mr. Woodgate. A capital start was effected at 16 minutes past four, Mr. Cox dashing away with the lead in his well-known style, and at the Star and Garter he was leading by half a length which he increased to a length at the London Rowing Club boat-house. At the Point he was leading by a clear boat's length, when Mr. Woodgate put on a spurt, and succeeded in overhauling his opponent at the Crab Tree, where he passed him, and was six lengths ahead when going under Hammersmith-bridge, and eight at Chiswick-eyot. Barnes-bridge was reached in 22 minutes 58 seconds, where Mr. Woodgate was leading by about eight clear lengths, which he maintained at the finish, doing the entire distance in 27 minutes 8 seconds, which is exceedingly good time, considering the high wind and rough water that prevailed in Cornet Reach. The winner will have to start against Mr. Brickwood on Thursday next, when a slashing race is expected. The result will be given in our next.

**MRS. VYSE'S CASE.**—Dr. Hood, of Bethlehem Hospital, writes of Mrs. Vyse:—"One symptom of disease, and that a most important one, was not mentioned. On my first visit to her at Newgate, I learned that during the latter months of suckling she had been mentally overworked and subject to great anxiety and fatigue. When worried by her business transactions, she suffered from a painful sensation seated in the interior of the cranium, on the surface of the brain, and which she spoke of as 'perspiring of the brain'—a symptom often complained of by patients who suffer from mental disease as giving a creeping, irritating feeling, but never more graphically described than by Mrs. Vyse. It is indicative of morbid action or secretions of the membranes of the brain, which is very manifest by examination after death. I believe that Mrs. Vyse is suffering from cerebral disease, which rendered her at the time of the murder an irresponsible agent, and, though proper care and attention might have prevented the dreadful tragedy, her life has been spared without infringing one law made for our common safety. The public may well take alarm at the admission of such a disease as impulsive mania, which is so difficult to distinguish from passion; but they may remember that cerebral disease ought to be first established and irresponsibility acknowledged, and then the sudden impulse, or the skillfully-conceived attack, will be looked upon as the effect of insanity, not the disease itself. The impulse to violence may be dormant for weeks or months, and then show itself by a suicidal or a homicidal act; but such is the result, and not the proof of mental disease, and is more accurately described by the term employed by one of the medical witnesses as paroxysmal mania, the paroxysm being the effect of disease of the brain or its membranes, and attributable to its proper cause."

## Chess.

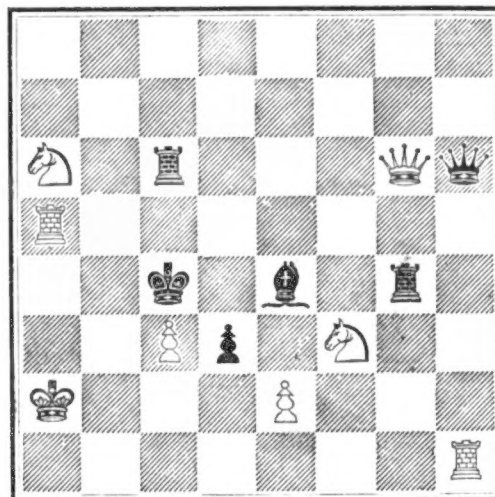
PROBLEM No. 38.—By W. A.

Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 39.—By T. SMITH, Spitalfields.  
Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in three moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 32.

- | White.              | Black.              |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kt to B 6        | 1. K takes Q Kt (a) |
| 2. Kt to Q 5        | 2. R takes Kt       |
| 3. Q takes Q P (ch) | 3. K moves          |
| 4. Q to B 5 (mate)  |                     |
|                     | (a) 1. Kt takes Kt  |
| 2. Q takes Q P (ch) | 2. K to K 4         |
| 3. Q to B 5 (ch)    | 3. K to Q 3         |
| 4. Kt mates         |                     |
|                     | (b) 1. K to Q 3     |
| 2. Kt to K 8 (ch)   | 2. K takes Kt       |
| 3. Q takes Kt       | Any move            |
| 4. Q mates          |                     |

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 33.

- | White.         | Black.       |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Q to Q B 2  | 1. P to B 4  |
| 2. P to B 1    | 2. P takes P |
| 3. Q to Q Kt 3 | 3. P takes P |
| 4. Q to Q B 2  | 4. P moves   |
| 5. Q mates     |              |

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 34.

- | White.              | Black.       |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. R to K Kt 5 (ch) | 1. K takes B |
| 2. Kt mates         |              |

J. C. ROLL.—We are much gratified at your communication. The challenge issued by A. Z. had been accepted before we received your reply. The Problem sent scarcely does justice to your acknowledged reputation as a composer.

G. FIRMAN.—Your Problem cannot be solved in four moves if Black play 3 Q to K B 5.

T. RICH.—When a Pawn is first moved in a game it may be played one or two squares; but in the latter case the opponent has the privilege of taking it *en passant* with any Pawn which could have taken it, had it been played only one square. A Pawn cannot be taken *en passant* by a piece.

RUSTICUS.—The game sent was badly played throughout and totally useless for the purposes of publication.

D. P. F.—Jacobs de Casolis, a monk of the Order of St. Dominick, wrote a work on chess, entitled "Costumi Degli Huomini, &c." He lived in the time of Charles V.

J. PATTERSON.—Jaenisch in his treatise says of the so-called *Hampe opening*, "Here the first player renounces all idea of regular or legitimate attack, and prefers waiting for the faults his adversary may commit; and in this point of view the opening is much more dangerous and animated for second player than the centre Pawn's opening."

Solutions of Problems 30 and 31 by J. FELLOWS, G. C. F., T. W. S., W. J. PARKER, A. DICKSON, AMANCENSIS, NEMO, C. J. P., W. LYONS, F. W. W. (Hastings), H. GREGSON, A. W., G. C. (Lincoln), A. Z., A. HOWELL, C. W. B. (Kew Green), T. RANDALL, T. HOOPER, J. CARR, CANTAR, W. SAWARD, C. MUNDAY, LANTIER, G. F. (Boston), CHAILTON, and R. STEELE—collect.



## Law and Police.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

**HATCH V. THE LONDON, DOVER, AND CHATHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.**—This was an action to recover compensation for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants. The defendants pleaded "Not guilty." The plaintiff was sixty years of age, living upon a small competency he had amassed by industry. On Christmas Day last, the plaintiff and his wife spent the day with some friends at Bromley, and whilst at the Shortland Station, on the return home, he fell down some steps 15 feet deep. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and continued so till he arrived in town. On his arrival home a surgeon was sent for, and the plaintiff was much shaken and injured. The defendant denied their liability. They alleged that the plaintiff had passed through a gate which was marked private, and that in so doing he contributed to the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

**SAWELL V. TOPHAM.**—This was an action for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff was a widow of an accountant maker. The defendant was a medical practitioner at Derby. Marion Sewell deposed that she had, up to July 1860, been living with her mother in Albany-road, Old Kent-road, her father having died two years ago, and that she first saw the defendant in July, 1860, when she was only eighteen years of age. He had met her as she was coming from her brother's house, when he took her for her sister Juliana. In November, 1860, she met him at her brother's house, where several of her family were present. He sat by her; he talked to her a great deal, and said he regretted that her eldest sister was not there. She left her brother's house about twelve o'clock to go home. The defendant wanted to kiss her for her sister, and return it to her sister. He kissed her in the passage, and again when they got to the door-step. On Monday, May 6, 1861, she went to the Surrey-gardens with a lady named Simpson, who lodged at her mother's, and she there joined her younger sister, who had gone earlier. She also met the defendant in the ball-room about half-past seven. They had a short conversation, and agreed to meet at nine o'clock when the dancing would commence. They met on the platform, when the defendant was accompanied by a Mr. Walker, who had been with him at her brother's house. She walked about the gardens with the defendant at his request. They sat down, and Walker left them, by the desire of the defendant, after which defendant had intercourse with her, and he said if she was a good girl he would make her his wife, and if she got into trouble he would get her out of it. When she returned to Mrs. Simpson, she was very angry with her for leaving her. On the 3rd of February, 1862, she was confined. She had written twice to him to tell him of her state. He answered her, appointing to meet her, but he did not keep his promise. Cross-examined: Her sister Fanny saw the defendant kiss her, and told her mother of it. She had begged the defendant not to kiss her, but he did so a second time. She did not tell her mother of it. She made no noise when he kissed her. Did not visit theatres or dancing places. Other witnesses corroborated. Mr. Denman, for the defence, argued that there was no seduction. It might be a case of affiliation, but there was not the requisite corroboration to support even that. The defendant said: I was a medical student at Gray's Hospital. My first acquaintance with Marion commenced thus: I was walking in Brunswick-street, in the Borough, when a man opened the door of one of the houses, and invited me in. I went in, and saw several females there; they were singing, and there was music. The plaintiff and her daughter were there. When we were going out I kissed Marion in the passage, and on the door-step. She did not resist. I never saw her again till I accidentally met her in the Surrey-gardens. She then spoke to me first. She or her friend touched me on the shoulder. I only kissed her that night but once or twice. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £20.

**CLARK V. WALTON.**—This was an action to recover the sum of £435 17s., on a bill of exchange, accepted by the defendant. The defendant denied his liability, and also pleaded fraud. Mr. Barnard was counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. H. T. Cole were counsel for the defendant. The defendant's case, according to the pleadings, commenced with his evidence was, that he had been on friendly terms with the plaintiff, and being in want of money to forward to India, he asked the plaintiff to lead it on eight shares in the Oriental Spinning Company at Bombay. The plaintiff afterwards advanced the money at twenty per cent interest, the defendant giving him two bills at six months, one for £330, the other for £65, including the interest. A memorandum was given at the time that the plaintiff would renew the bills if the defendant could not meet them when they came to maturity. On the 3rd of November, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, stating that the bills would be due on the 21st November, and asking him to renew; and on the 19th he saw him, and he assented to their renewal. The plaintiff and defendant calculated the interest, and the renewed bills were drawn for £435 17s. The plaintiff said the bill was drawn at three months, but the defendant alleged that he understood it was for six months. Just before the three months had expired, the plaintiff wrote the defendant, informing him that the bill would become due in a few days. Upon that the defendant called upon the plaintiff, said it was a six months' bill, and angry words ensued, which ended in this action being brought. At the time the application for renewal the memorandum had been forgotten by both parties. The renewal bill was calculated at forty per cent interest. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said the evidence was very conflicting. The question was whether the renewal was to be on the same terms as the original bill. The jury, after being locked up a short time, returned a verdict for the defendant.

**ROBERTSON V. MANDREW.**—This was an action for a wrongful dismissal. The defendant denied the breach. Mr. Karlsake, Q.C., and J. A. Russell were counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Edwards, Q.C., and Mr. Rice were counsel for the defendant. The plaintiff was a mechanical engineer; the defendants were merchants at Albion Chambers, Lombard-street, and liquorice manufacturers at Sochia, in Asiatic Turkey, sixty miles from Smyrna. They entered into a contract to employ the plaintiff at their foreign factory for five years at a salary of £150 per annum, to provide him with board and lodgings, and pay his passage out and home. After he had been in the employ about twelve months he was discharged. The plaintiff refused to accept the notice. The defendant had paid £70 into court. The jury returned a verdict for £80 over the amount paid into court.

## COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

It will be remembered that a Mrs. Porter some time ago sued her husband for maintenance, which was resisted on the ground that she had committed adultery with a Mr. Ross, who held a major rank in one of our volunteer corps. The jury awarded the maintenance, but the facts were such as to induce the corps to get quit of the services of the major. The husband, not satisfied with the decision, has raised an action for divorce before Sir C. Cresswell, and all the details of the case were brought again before the public. The case was adjourned.

## COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Court has been occupied with the trial of an action for false imprisonment, which a builder of Poplar brought against Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Cremorne-gardens, Drury-lane, &c. The dispute arose out of some bill transactions which Mr. Smith gave for some repairs the plaintiff had made at the gardens, which in the end led to an altercation that could only be settled at the police-court. The defendant alleged that Mr. Smith gave him in custody, and that he was marched through the streets as a culprit; but this was denied on behalf of Mr. Smith, and the allegation was that if the plaintiff had suffered wrong it was at the hands of another person, not of Mr. Smith. The learned judge suggested that this was a case for a compromise, but as the parties did not seem disposed to take that course, the case went on, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

## COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

**RE THE GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—This was a sitting for making a call on the contributories of this company, against which a winding-up order was made a short time ago. Mr. Roxburgh appeared for the official liquidator, and proposed that the call should be £3 per share. Mr. C. E. Lewis, on behalf of some of the directors who hold what are called paid-up shares, contended that they were not liable to any further call. His honour thought differently. The directors were trustees, and, by accepting those paid-up shares, they had been guilty of a breach of trust. As between them and the "cestui que" trusts, they were fixed with a liability, and could not exempt themselves by saying that their shares were supposed to be paid-up shares. The call was made at £3 per share, payable on or before the 11th of August. The liabilities of the company are trifling—some £1,000 or £1,200; and it is expected that this call will yield sufficient to pay them all in full.

## POLICE COURTS.

## MANION HOUSE.

**SINGULAR BREAK.**—Josiah Wiseman, a coal merchant, of Union-street, Blackfriars-road, was charged upon his own confession with having committed murder. He had gone to the police-station on the previous night, about eleven o'clock, and stated that he had been to Ilford the day before, and had committed three murders, viz., on two women and a black man

The statement, however, was altogether false. The prisoner now stated that it was true he had been to Ilford, and a friend he was with had indeed succeeded in driving three men into a pond. His head was very bad, and he was quite dizzy. He went to the police-station, thinking they would take more care of him than he could of himself. He had no knowledge of what he had said at the station. A black man here came forward, and said the prisoner was his landlord, and offered to take care of him. The police stated that the prisoner's mother had promised to pay the expenses of the journey to Ilford; and the magistrate, upon this consideration, discharged him, and said he hoped he would not make such a fool of himself again.

## GUILDHALL.

**AN EXPERT PICKPOCKET.**—Ann Drew, a respectable-looking young married woman, who described herself as the wife of a shoemaker, was charged with the following robbery:—George Legg, a City detective officer, said he was in St. Paul's-churchyard, and from the prisoner's conduct in passing through that thoroughfare, he was induced to watch her. He saw her put her hand into one lady's pocket, and then pass on until she came to the confectioner's shop in the corner of the churchyard, which she entered, and took up her position next a lady who was seated there. After a short time the prisoner hurriedly left the shop, and witness followed her into three men's street, where he saw her drop something, which proved to be a purse, down a sewer-grating. He then took the prisoner into custody, and found in one hand five half-sovereigns, and in the other 3s. 6d. The latter amount she claimed as her own money. Miss Mary Puckey said she was in a confectioner's shop in St. Paul's-churchyard, but did not miss her purse until spoken to by the officer. She had five half-sovereigns in her purse. The purse produced was the one she lost. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was committed for trial.

**A WHOLESALE PLUNDERER OF CHILDREN.**—Mary Green, aged nineteen, was charged with a series of robberies upon children. Margaret Bryan, aged thirteen, said she was bringing a bundle of soiled linen from Houndsditch to her mother's to be washed, when she met the prisoner at the top of Field-lane. It was about nine o'clock in the evening. She asked witness to help her in carrying a basket of clothing, and afterwards to get her change from the woman to whom he was to get the mangle. On the day before the prisoner undertook to mind witness's bundle in her absence. When she opened the bag she found only a halfpenny, and on her return the prisoner and the bundle were gone. Turnbridge Hill, a City officer, said he found the last witness crying in King-street, Snow-hill, and from what she told him he followed the direction taken by the prisoner, and found her in Smithfield, with a bundle in her possession, which the last witness identified as the same she had entrusted the prisoner with. At the station-house the prisoner dropped seventeen duplicates relating to wearing apparel and linen in pledge. Several pawnbrokers attended, and produced various articles of wearing apparel pledged by the prisoner, all of which were identified. William Hammond, aged twelve, said, on the 25th of April last, he was taking home a basket of linen, when the prisoner asked him to help her with a basket of mangle, and gave him a shilling to give to the woman from whom he was to get the mangle. She directed him where to go, and he left his basket of linen in her care, and when he returned the prisoner was gone. A third case was then gone into, the details of which were precisely similar, and the officers present said that a great number of children had recently been plundered in that way. Alderman Hale committed the prisoner for trial on three separate charges.

**CHEQUE ROBBERY.**—James Hurley, aged sixteen, was placed at the bar charged with stealing from the premises of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., bank-note engravers, of 69, Fleet-street, eighteen bank cheques of the Union Bank of Scotland, the property of his masters. Mr. Mullins, the solicitor to the Society for the Protection of Bankers, Merchants, and others from Fraud and Forgery, conducted the prosecution. Inspector Foulger said he had been watching the prisoner for about three weeks, and had seen him in the company of a number of idle-looking fellows, who were carrying colonial bank-notes belonging to the prosecutors. On the day before the prisoner was apprehended witness saw the boy meet a man in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and give him a roll of papers, which he looked at, and then walked away. After leaving the prisoner the man looked again at the papers, upon which witness went up to him and asked witness what he had received from the boy. Instead, however, of making any reply, he threw the papers into the road and ran away. Witness secured the papers, which he ascertained consisted of eighteen bank cheques of the Union Bank of Scotland. On the following day he apprehended the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the transaction which Inspector Foulger had witnessed. Mr. Bacon, the manager of the prosecutors' business, said the prisoner was employed in the drying-room, and the paper on which the cheques were printed was made expressly for their firm, and they ought not to be in the hands of any other person. He said that the prisoner was found. Mr. Reel, the cashier to the Union Bank of Scotland, identified the notes as the same description as those which were ordinarily issued from their bank. The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was then committed for trial.

## HOW STREET.

**CASE OF AFFILIATION.**—Mr. T. Westbrook, a farmer, was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute to the maintenance of a child born on the 27th of April last, and of which he was the alleged father. The complainant, Hannah Dyer, stated that she had made the acquaintance of the defendant about three years ago. He used to write to her, making appointments to meet her when he came up to London. (The letters were put in and read; they were all signed "T. W.") The last time she met him was on the 15th of July, 1861. The complainant positively declared that she had never been intimate with any other man, and she would swear to the letters being in the handwriting of the defendant. Mr. Metcalf, who appeared for the defendant, submitted that there was no corroborative evidence on the complainant's part. The complainant said that the defendant was outside the court, and he was thereupon called in by the magistrate, when he admitted the letters to have been written by him, but he said he had not seen the complainant for two years. Upon being further questioned, however, he would not swear that he had not met her during the year 1861. An order was thereupon made for him to pay 2s. 6d. weekly.

**JEWEL ROBBERY.**—An ill-favoured youth, named Francis Thyme, who has lost his right arm, was charged with stealing a tray containing forty-six gold rings, value £70, from the window of Mr. Henderson, jeweller, Strand. Charles Cresswell Bruce, assistant to Mr. Henderson, deposed: Last evening, about half-past seven o'clock, I was in the shop with my back to the window, when I heard the crash of glass breaking, and on turning round I saw the window broken and the prisoner, who was standing outside, putting his arm through the broken pane, and seizing a tray containing forty-five rings, with which he made off. Mr. Henry: There was no wire guard on the window, I suppose? Witness: It was not up last night. I ran out and followed the prisoner along the Strand and down Buckingham-street. When I overtook him he handed the tray to me, saying, "Here are your rings." He tried to get away again, but I detained him, and gave him in charge. Some of the rings had fallen from the tray, but all but two have been recovered. Tarleton, A. 581, said the prisoner was given into his custody by the last witness. At the station-house he refused to give any address, but said he came from Birmingham. The prisoner having been cautioned, repeated his statement that the rings were handed to him by a stranger in the street. Mr. Henry said the witness saw him. The prisoner: I say he did not. He was committed for trial.

## CLERKENWELL.

**VIOLENT ASSAULT.**—Ellen Todd and Mary Ann Donovan, married women, residing at Baldwin's-gardens, were charged with violently assaulting Mr. Roger Reaney, the landlord of the Horse Shoes and Magpie public-house, Great Bath-street, City-road; and further, with assaulting Mrs. Reaney and two other persons at the same time and place. A disturbance arose in the above-house, amongst the customers, and the prisoners behaved in a very violent manner, striking a man and woman on the head with a pot, and tearing their hair. The landlord interposed, upon which Todd struck him in the face with a key, and caused him great pain. The other prisoner struck Mrs. Reaney on the breast, arm, and hip before she was got out of the house. She went again into the house, and the prisoner Donovan again hit Mrs. Reaney on the arm, pulled her on the top of the counter, and otherwise ill-used her. So bad was she that she had been compelled to go to a surgeon's. The prisoners, who treated the matter as a good joke, said that they were not to blame, as they were first assaulted, and that they did in self-defence. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he should fine the defendant Todd 10s., or in default of payment fourteen days' hard labour, and the other prisoner he should fine 30s., or in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoners were locked up in default.

**ROBERT OF PLATE.**—Alfred Giles, a horse-dealer, of Whitechapel, was charged with stealing a plate-basket, containing a silver-teapot, a quantity of silver forks and spoons, and other articles, the property of Mr. John Whitcombe, barrister, residing at Maxwell-hill, Hornsey. Mr. Beard attended for the prisoner. The robbery was committed on Friday, the 27th ult., and four witnesses swore positively to the prisoner being the man who committed the offence. From their evidence it appeared that between one and two in the afternoon the prisoner was seen hawking wash leathers at Hornsey, having with him at that time a light horse and cart. He was seen to leave the garden of the prosecutor's house, having a plate-basket in his possession, jump into his cart, and drive off rapidly. A short time after he was gone the prosecutor's plate and basket were raised from the

dining-room. The plate-basket was found the same day on the way to Finchley, but the prisoner was not apprehended until Thursday week, when he denied all knowledge of the transaction. None of the plate had been recovered. The witnesses were cross-examined, and swore positively to the prisoner's identity. Mr. Beard said he should be able clearly to show that the witnesses were mistaken in the identity of his client, and adduced evidence to disprove the charge. The magistrate said there was great doubt in the matter, and remanded the prisoner, but consented to take bail.

## WESTMINSTER.

**CHARGE OF ASSAULT.**—Joseph Maloney, Hoyal Engineers, was charged with being drunk and riotous, assaulting Police-constable B. 79, Hemming, and tearing his trousers, and also with assaulting other persons. It appeared that about four o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was in the Queen's-road, Pimlico, in a state of intoxication, and causing a great disturbance. He was seen by some gentlemen, who spoke to 129 B, advising that he should be taken to the station-house. The prisoner resisted in so determined a manner that the officer was obliged to obtain the assistance of police-constable B. 78. The prisoner, upon seeing that officer, put his right leg between those of the officer (B. 78) and threw him down. The constable was much hurt. He got up, when the prisoner repeated the assault. He also tore that officer's trousers. It required the assistance of four constables to carry him to the station-house as he was so violent, and was unable to walk there through his intoxication. Hemming said that he was unable at present to go on duty in consequence of being so injured. Prisoner, as he was being carried to the station-house, seeing two guardsmen called on them to rescue him, when one of them exclaimed to them (the officers), "Let him go." Mr. Arnold: What is the damage to the trousers? Hemming: Ten shillings, your worship. Mr. Arnold (to the prisoner): What is your answer to the charge? Prisoner: I have been a teetotaler many months. I met my father. I had not seen him for some time, and took a little too much to drink. Mr. Arnold: That—as your fault. You are fined 30s., and also the amount of the damage done. The prisoner, in default of paying the penalty, was locked up.

**DARING ROBBERY.**—John Porter and James Willis, each about fifteen years of age, were charged before Mr. Arnold with the following daring robbery in the Brompton-road. William Charles, coachman in the employ of Madame Rachel, said that between three and four o'clock the previous afternoon he was in the Brompton-road, with the carriage, going to the Exhibition. He had to deliver a letter to a person there, when seeing three little boys (two of whom were the prisoners) he asked them to look after his horses. He got off the box, and proceeded to deliver the letter. Mr. Arnold: How long were you absent? Coachman: About five minutes. On my return I found Porter on the box looking at my coat. I said to him, "Hallo! What are you doing there?" He replied, "I am only going to look at your coat." I looked in the carriage, when I missed a pair of ladies' boots. Mr. Arnold: Whose boots were they? Coachman: They belonged to Madame Rachel. I asked Porter where the boots were. He said that the other boy had taken them out, and gone away with them. Mr. Arnold: It is extraordinary that a coachman having care of a carriage with property in it should leave it in charge of persons he knows nothing of. Coachman: I wanted some one. Mr. Arnold: You should have looked after some one of respectable appearance. The coachman here stated that Madame Rachel informed him, that the mothers of the prisoners had been to her, and in consequence of what they had said, she did not wish to press the charge. Mr. Arnold: What was the use of bringing them here, if you do not wish to prosecute them? The prisoners were discharged.

## MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.**—Frances Green, a needlewoman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Norris Pike, 51 C, said he was called to the Forcuspine public-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, and informed by the landlord that the defendant had attempted to commit suicide by taking oxalic acid. He at once conveyed her to the Charing-cross Hospital, where he left her, and received the following certificate:—"I certify that Frances Green is an in-patient of the Charing-cross Hospital, having taken oxalic acid, but now is in a fit state to appear at the police-court. Wm. Travers, Resident Medical Officer." The constable handed to the magistrate a bottle which contained oxalic acid. The landlady of the poor woman said the defendant had lately been reduced in her circumstances, and been living by taking in needlework. She had been in low spirits for the past few weeks, and she said she had done it because she could not get food to eat. The defendant was very poor, but very honest. Mr. Knox said if he let the poor woman go she would be attempting it again. He would send her to the House of Detention for a week, where she would see the doctor, have proper food, and the benefit of the advice of the chaplain. If she (the landlady) attended in a week he would give the defendant up to her.

## MARYLEBONE.

**CHARGES OF IMPOSTURE.**—Margaret Dent, who refused her address or occupation, was charged by the Mendicity Society with having obtained money from various people by false representations. Two charges were proved against her, one by Miss Louisa Dance, of No. 1, York-gate, Regent's Park, and another by Lady Anson, of Portland-place. It was stated that there were sixty or seventy more cases in which she had obtained money by false statements, and the court was crowded by ladies and clergymen, many of whom had charges to prefer against her. She had only recently been discharged from prison, and had immediately commenced her old practices. Mr. Vardley said if it were not for the trouble the prosecutors would be put to he would certainly commit her for trial, but he would give her another chance, and would convict her summarily, and sentence her to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for each offence.

## WORSHIP STREET.

**DOUBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—Clara Bolton, about twenty-three years of age, was charged with the following attempts at suicide: Mr. Adolphus Walsh, an accountant, living in Whitfield-street, Holborn, said: I heard dreadful screams proceeding from the residence of the prisoner, and almost immediately a lady entreated me to enter there. I did so, and found the prisoner lying in the coal-cellar, while another young woman was supporting her. I took her into the light. She was nearly black in the face. A velvet twist was round her throat, which with considerable difficulty I removed. I was told that a dispute between herself and a friend respecting a young man was the occasion of the rash act. Mary Ann Stenbridge: The prisoner has been my partner in the millinery business for some time. She is the landlady of the house where we live, in Whitfield-street. Previously to her being discovered in the coal-cellar, as described, I returned home after a short absence, and on entering the passage was astonished and alarmed at seeing her lying on the floor in nearly the same state as described by Mr. Walsh, and from the same cause. I removed the ligature as soon as possible and she recovered, but I had not the slightest idea she would repeat the attempt upon her life. It was quite by chance that she was found in the coal-cellar. Sergeant Elliot, G Division: When I was called into the house mentioned, prisoner had recovered sufficiently to answer questions, and on my asking her motive for such rash acts, she replied "I should be as well dead as alive," and added that a young man was about to be married to her partner, the last witness, Mr. Leigh: Is there any foundation for this statement?—Miss Stenbridge: We had certainly disagreed, and she appeared to think that my acquaintance with a certain young man would be to her disadvantage. Mr. Leigh: How so? Miss Stenbridge: Inasmuch as the implied suspicion of my not acting honestly in business transactions—that is all I can say about it. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Safford, the clerk, asked the prisoner several times whether she was desirous of saying anything in answer to the charge, but she made no reply, and was remanded.

## THAMES.

**THE LATE MURDER IN SHADWELL.**—The beadle of Shadwell attended on Saturday last to explain the conduct which he had pursued relative to the interment of the body of Honora Scannel, who was murdered by the Spaniard, Della Rooca, in Shadwell. He said that the statement made the previous day as to the landlady of the house in which the murder took place having exhibited the body at 1s. a head was altogether false; the landlady was a very decent woman, and had promised that the funeral should be conducted in a respectable manner. Mr. Selfe did not understand how a brothel-keeper could be a decent woman. He had been told that fourteen prostitutes, who were companions of the deceased, were to attend the funeral in white dresses. The beadle admitted that there was some idea of that sort, but he had objected to such a plan, and it was therefore arranged that the landlady and two or three more were to follow the corpse in deep mourning. Last night, however, the cousin and forty other people went to the house and removed the body by force. They broke up the landlady's furniture, and knocked off the lid of the coffin, exposing the body to the gaze of hundreds in the street. A scene of great confusion took place, and the body was finally removed to the house of the deceased's cousin in Cartwright-street, Rosemary-lane, a most disorderly place, and thousands of Irish people assembled. There would be a wake, and probably great disturbance would be created. Mr. Selfe said the police would look after that. He considered it was a most improper thing to have removed the body by force, and he had expressly stated that such a course was not to be taken without the sanction of the coroner.



## "London Town."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.  
—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

### No. 9.—DISCUSSION FORUM, FLEET STREET.

THIS, if not the best, is at any rate the most celebrated of the various Discussion Halls in London. The Fleet-street "Forum" occupies a place in modern political history. In 1858 when Felice Orsini made his desperate attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon, the *Moniteur* and other French papers shrieked out that London was a "den of assassins," and the "Forum" a red Republican's nest in which all sorts of murderous conspiracies against Louis Napoleon and true religion were being incessantly hatched. The Earl of Clarendon was weak enough to endorse the silly statement. The "Discussion Forum" is about the last place in the world in which a sane conspirator would select for the preparation of his plot. He might just as well have proclaimed his intention at Charing-crossor Scotland-yard at once.

The "discussions" at the "Forum" are, on the whole, conducted with perfect propriety. The

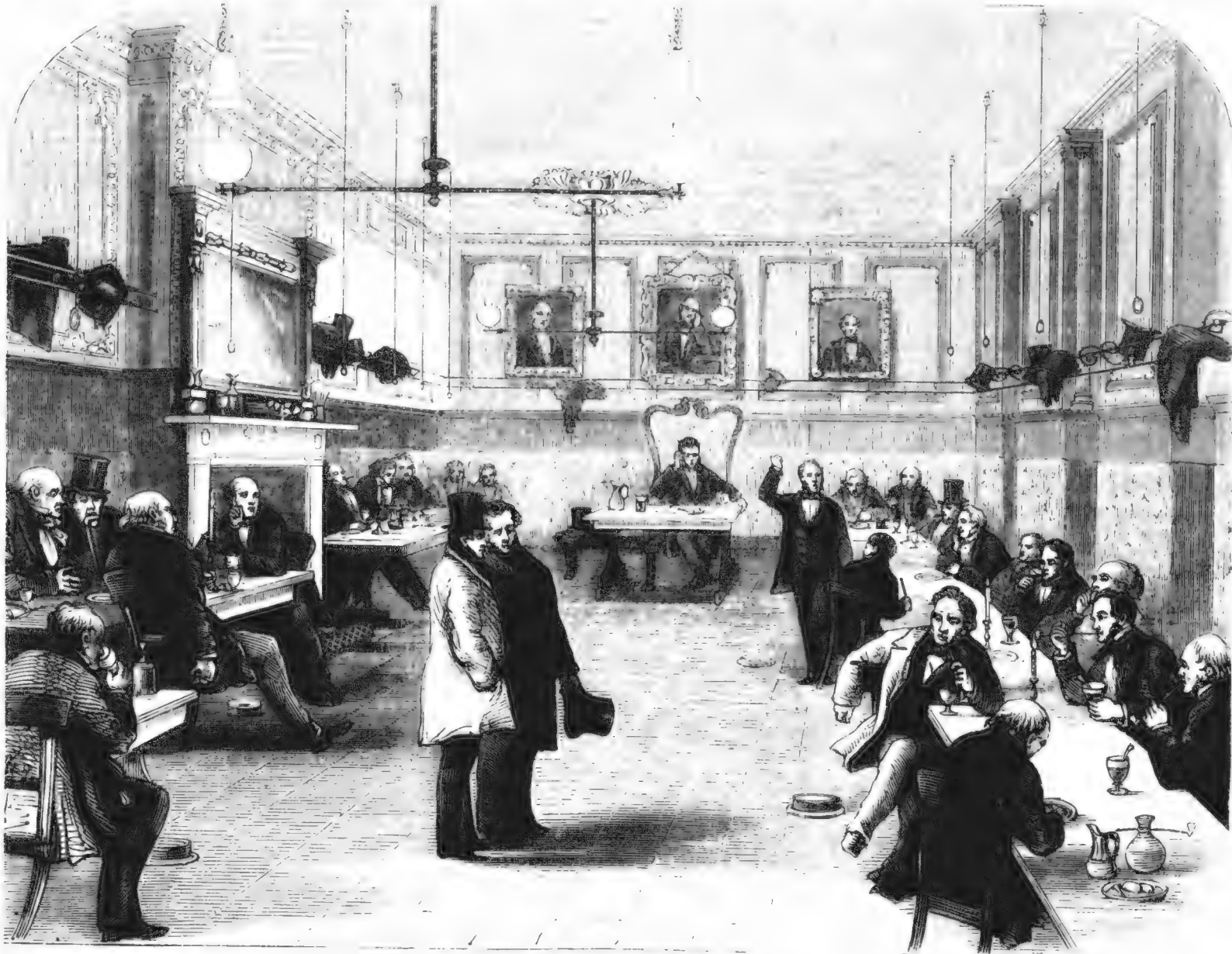
handsome apology, declaring that he was perfectly satisfied that his friend, Mr. "Australian" was a "gentleman."

Sometimes the proceedings at the "Discussion Forum," verge upon the confines of broad farce. Thus, the condition of Ireland being the subject of debate, one speaker makes the assertion that ignorance is the root of all the miseries of the "first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea." Irishmen, he said, were poor and disaffected, and prone to lawless outrages, because they have never been properly educated. Upon this an Irishman present got up, and, in a tone and manner of the most patriotic indignation, protested against the insult offered to his beloved country by the "precading spaker." Ireland, instead of being the most ignorant, was the most enlightened country in the world; and Irishmen, instead of being worse educated than Englishmen, were, as it was well known, the most intelligent people upon the face of the earth. In proof of this, he himself was ready, and at that moment challenged the base-minded Saxon slanderer of his country, to discuss any question under Heaven, from the "immortality of the soul to the potatoe disease, in fifty languages and forty-nine dialects." If the blood-thirsty calumniator of Ould Ireland shrank from the challenge, the noble and right honourable gentlemen whom he, the champion of Erin, was addressing, knew how to put their own con-

One of the traditions of the "Discussion Forum" is that, at a time of great political excitement when a dissolution of Parliament seemed imminent, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli both disguised as coal-heavers out for a holiday, came to one of the discussions in order to feel the pulse of the public. They called (so runs the tradition) for a quart of stout which they drank out of the same pewter mug, two screws of tobacco and pipes, with which they enjoyed themselves during the debate which happened to be a very animated one—the subject being "Whether Lord Palmerston's Government enjoyed the confidence of the country?" The vote being taken, the question was decided in the affirmative, upon which the Prime Minister and Mr. Disraeli agreed that after such an expression of the public confidence it was not necessary to throw the nation into confusion by a general appeal to the constituencies. Such is one of the proudest of the "Discussion Forum" traditions. At the same time, as honest chroniclers, we deem it our duty to state that this, like some other traditions is declared by several, more or less respectable authorities, to be a pure fiction. One of the most determined opponents of the tradition is "John" the waiter. The reasons given by this worthy for disbelieving the story are quite intelligible, and perfectly satisfactory—to his own mind. In the first place, they made the single quart and crews serve them for the whole evening; and in

Fleet-street. The liquor is good, the landlord civil, and the visitors in general wish to be, and some of them really are, intellectual and entertaining. The hall is open to all comers.

WHAT EUROPE OWES TO AMERICAN INVENTORS.—If the debtor and creditor account between America and the rest of the world, so far as it relates to important inventions, were fairly audited, the balance would be found enormously in favour of America. What equivalent has Europe ever given us for the labour-saving inventions of American origin which have exercised such a vast influence in the extension of her commerce and the promotion of her agricultural and manufacturing interests. Steamboats—the cotton gin—the electric telegraph—clipper ships—lightning presses—revolving firearms—India-rubber goods of kinds innumerable—sewing machines—mechanical reapers and mowers—are among the great boons we have bestowed upon mankind within the last sixty years or so. The entire list would occupy columns. We have enumerated only a few of the most prominent items. Time and space are said to be annihilated, and the figure scarcely transcends the fact. Who taught the world to annihilate them? Morse—an American; and even the presses with which the *London Times* prints its abuse of our institutions were invented by an American.



THE "DISCUSSION FORUM."

"Chairman" does his best to be impartial. In general every speaker receives a fair hearing, and everything in the shape of offensive personalities and coarse or obscene language is strictly prohibited. Still, just as in more pretentious places, the habitual "order" of debate is occasionally transgressed. Thus, some few months since, the contest between the "Northern" and "Southern" States of America being rather warmly discussed one gentleman, who took the side of the "North," insinuated that another gentleman, who took the side of the "South" was a "returned transport" the only foundation for this being that the advocate of "Southern" claims had been to Australia. The whole room was disgusted at this spiteful effusion of a discomfited combatant, but strange to say left the rebuke of the unmannerly transgressor to the gentleman, whose fair fame had been impugned. This, as the event showed, that gentleman was perfectly competent to accomplish. The Australian, as we will call him, took the matter with the utmost composure; he heard his assailant to the end of his speech, and then rose from his chair walked up smilingly and deliberately, and with forefinger and thumb pulled the nose of the champion of northern pretensions. The whole room saw and applauded the act, and the libeller so far from resenting the undue familiarity with which his proboscis had been treated, made a very

struction upon the matter. The "noble and right honourable gentlemen" did put their own construction upon the matter, and that construction, if one may infer from the vehement applause which hailed the champion's challenge, was that the light of the impugner of Irish intelligence was, for that evening at least, effectually snuffed out. Another very ardent Protestant politician who, on one occasion, declared that there was no hope for Italy until it was converted to the Protestant religion, was perfectly staggered, and for the rest of the evening reduced to a state of astonished silence, by the somewhat audacious assertion that his "Holiness the Pope was the greatest Protestant in the world."

One of the favourite superstitions of the "Discussion Forum" is that the editor of the *Times* or his private secretary is there every discussion night in order to draw inspiration for those thunder and lightning "leaders," without which, it is well known the whole economy of the universe would go wrong, and all creation relapse to its condition of pristine confusion. This belief of being essential to the *Times* imparts an air of solemnity to the manner of some of the speakers, who deliver their opinions with that manifest consciousness of that tremendous responsibility which attaches to utterances which shape the policy of cabinets and involve the fate of nations and of empires.

the second place, when he asked them to "remember the waiter," they both grinned at him, and one of them alleged to be Lord Palmerston—asked him for a lock of his hair in order to assist his memory, while the supposed Mr. Disraeli asked him if he had paid his last quarter's "Income Tax."

"Now" reasons John, "Gen'l'men always behaves as gen'l'men. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli are both on them gen'l'men, but these here coal-heaver chaps didn't behave as gen'l'men. Therefore, they couldn't a'been Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli."

Such is the logic of "John" the waiter, and though it may not be held to be quite conclusive, as disproving the appearance of the Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition at the "Discussion Forum," it must be admitted that there are even in the works of John Stuart Mill himself, some reasoning processes whose logical consequences are not more closely knit than is the chain of premise and inference by which the indignant "John" arrived at the conclusion that the apparent coal-heavers, with their stout pipes, tobacco screws and "chaff," were not the Prime Minister of England and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. In conclusion we have only to add, that if there were a little more pure air and a little less tobacco smoke, an hour or two, or three, might be very agreeably spent at the Temple "Discussion Forum,"

THE THINKERS AND THE DOERS.—There are multitudes who regard the mental as inferior to the physical activities, and who hold the thinker lower than the doer, in the practical measure of their judgments. These cannot be easily convinced that the men who pore over theories and ideas, in their closets, may be serving the world as truly, and perhaps vastly more, than any equal number of mere hand-workers. Yet such is the case. The power of mind may not be so instantly apparent, but when it is applied to the machinery of toil, in the form of inventions or improvements, the dull plodder sees his capacity marvellously multiplied by this occult and silent force. The hands, of themselves, can perform only a limited and certain task; but mind steps in, with its infinite contrivance, and the ability of the hands becomes almost limitless. Mind!—what does not the best physical activity owe to it, on every path and in every branch of human endeavour? Mind!—with power only less than Omnipotent; taming the subtlest elements, and disclosing the secrets of universal nature to swell the triumphs of man. Worthy are all honest physical activities, but except they be under the superior guidance and power of mind, man is but a savage. The power of mind is the power that culminates civilization, and makes man the conqueror of the earth—and what is grander the self-poised ruler of himself.





A "WELSH INTERIOR."

"A WELSH INTERIOR."  
Our engraving bearing this title is from a picture exhibited a year

or two since by Mr. George Cole, in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. It represents a scene often met with by the tourist in North Wales, where the cottier, with means too slender, or from want of materials and time, is necessitated to house his live stock in one of the apartments of his lowly dwelling.

## Literature.

### ORIGINAL TALES.

#### HAVE A WIFE, BUT RULE A WIFE.

##### CHAPTER II.—AT HOME.

PHILLIP ROS was the "only son of his mother, and she was a widow."

He was the only son of a poor curate—the rich living of which being given to a portly and well-fed graduated tutor of the former Earl of Mountfort—when at college—and being as it were a part of the Earl of Mountfort's estate and property, was so held.

Twenty-two years of age, of a splendid athletic build, active, vigorous, daring, he yet possessed that unassuming modesty of true manliness which cannot return a young woman's bolder look without casting down his eyes.

He was neither snow nor ice, and when, after the young earl had broached to him the startling idea that he (Phillip) was shortly to be married, the sense of curiosity quickened into a feeling, before new to him; and when he saw Amelia Booth for the first time, he knew the exquisite pain and pleasure of being madly and irrevocably in love.

The earl had taken Phillip with him to the house of Mr. Dudley Booth—a small commodious house in the neighbourhood of Brook-street—the same Mr. Booth being a showy "horsy-looking" man, who might be a black-leg, a gambler, a broken-down military scampish officer, and something under the degree of a gentleman.

To say that Dudley Booth would have sold his daughter to the embraces of such a man as the Earl of Mountfort, and left her openly as his mistress, would be wrong.

But on the other hand, by cloaking the shame of his daughter—if shame need be shame—under the shadow of a veil loaded with gold, by adopting, for instance, the nefarious plan which the ingenious Frenchman had proposed (and which, *en parenthese*, is so much the custom of his country), by wedding her to some humble dependent upon a great lord, the advantages so mutually sought for, would be respectably carried out.

Amelia Booth had, indeed, striking peculiarities of character, which time and circumstance alone were competent to develop.

In person, she belonged to the finest order of fine women. She was tall, superbly developed, of a stately carriage—indeed, for a low-bred and low-born personage, she might have been fitted to carry the stately presence of a duchess with her, have done, in the formulae of life, no discredit to the title of Countess of Mountfort, only the earl was married already.

The daughter of a man who gains his living by the "turf," that is to say, by being hand in

glove with swindlers, cardsharps, horse-jockeys, a genteel "black-leg" in fact, but still steering as close to the wind of respectability as possible—she cannot be altogether a fool or idiot.

Like her parental progenitor, who believed himself to be after all an excellent hearted fellow, as who shall deny it?—she "knew a thing or two."

Nature had done much for her. Her own talents had been matured; tuition, with a view too black and hideous to paint, had done more, and certain instincts she inherited from her mother, possibly had completed the rest.

She had long ago comprehended more or less the future her father had planned out for her.

Amelia knew herself to be beautiful, and she had a natural desire for the enjoyments youth, health, and life, are able to confer on their possessor.

She was to be surrounded by luxuries, by pleasures, by elegant distinctions, whether appealing to the mind or to the senses—she was to be gratified in every form, and each form should constitute an "infinite variety."

She was made to know that the Earl of Mountfort loved her, but that he could not marry her—because he was already married, and by consequence this love involved a sin against society and its codes which—whether Amelia thought much or little about, the sequel will show, for at this moment it is the progress of the path we have to map out rather than its end, and with its end its consequences.

She was made to understand a little more.

She might be as pure as an angel; she might be innately depraved, and ready for any condition in which woman may be placed, by circumstance, by hazard, or by design.

And being subjected to her fate by design—by the machinations of those who belong to the infernals—who in human form wear the shape of men and women, and who, let us hope, will howl in hell; being so circumstanced, the reader will comprehend that her feet, every step she took were beset by perils, by temptations, by irresistible shapes of invasion.

Phillip Ros was introduced to her.

She was given to know—the indirect to a woman's instinct becomes very direct and plain—she was given to know that Phillip Ros was to be her husband, and that this was to cloak her future infamy.

This is no matter of fancy. It is matter of fact. It is exceptional, let us thank heaven for it, for it proves the rule that our women are as good as they are beautiful.

Dudley Booth was a man with few moral qualities.

Betting-books, cards, the "odds on the Derby," loo, *ecarte*—all these formed his literature.

He had married a great lord's cast-off mistress, and in the sequence of things, what can be expected of their progeny?

And yet to look at that frank, fair, ingenuous

face, with its colour, and its candour upon it, to look at it, into it, no creature on earth would or could believe that she would become a party to the devilish design, so many, or rather so few—since only Dudley Booth, the Earl of Mountfort, and De Vulse were the chief parties in.

If, for instance, Sir Harry believed in it, Sir Richard did not, the latter had a better feeling lurking under his show of folly—but belief, or unbelief mattered little in the case.

Amelia was doomed, as was expected, to her fate.

Certainly a fate of brilliant sin—of jewelled infamy—a fate accepted daily by the most beautiful—the most accomplished—the most fascinating of the sex.

When she saw Phillip Ros for the first time, a strange revulsion took place within her mind.

Let it be granted, as it must be, that there have been women—gifted, lovely, and as frail as fair—and then, what is here, in this story, tried to be argued out, will be better understood.

Phillip Ros was a really fine fellow, and the young woman felt that her cheeks reddened with a shame which thrilled her to think that she—she in whom the young man was about to trust—should put that hideous crown of shame upon his head, which should for ever be compensated for by blood!

The man who murders honour, simply deserves to be slain in return, and, whether hastily or deliberately, this present writer holds it to be the true *lex talionis*.

She loved Phillip Ros with that sudden, large, instinctive love, which for ever casts some halo of sanctity over its object, and which changed her nature and character from that hour, for all the days that were to dawn upon her.

But this love, too, was accompanied by a sentiment till then new and strange to her.

She recognised the nobleness of what constitutes a pure and perfect woman. She comprehended, not too late, what it was to be the beloved companion of a man she would die for, but whom—for nothing under the sun of heaven—she would attempt to dishonour.

They were married, not without ostentation, show, and parade.

The Earl of Mountfort had acted munificently throughout the matter.

Phillip Ros had accepted his money presents, the jewellery sent to his wife, the temporary loan of the superb edifice which called the earl its owner, as the generous consideration for valuable services done by him.

He was naturally grateful, but he was not servile, and he bore the honours, which seemed showered upon him, in a manly and becoming manner.

Nevertheless, there was a certain inexpressible something about the whole proceeding from beginning to end which disquieted him, he knew not why.

It grounded itself upon a suspicion which made

the hot blood burn in his cheeks, and then he felt ashamed of himself for the libel he was, by inference, concocting.

Was it his wife—was it the earl—was it the Frenchman he doubted?

Mountfort Castle was a palatial edifice, externally partaking of an older time than its dazzling and renovated interiors, which had been, "regardless of expense," done on the occasion of the earl's marriage with a lady of "rank and fashion," for whom he cared as little as did that lovely little woman who plays so terrible a part in Hogarth's *tragedy* of "Marriage a la mode."

The grounds, the park, the groves with their sweeping undulations, involving and including every form of scenery, were the sites of the most attractive enjoyment.

Fetes, archery, "gatherings"—no matter for what purpose, followed fast and furiously one on the heels of the other, and in all of these the newly-wedded pair played their part—Mrs. Amelia Ros, with a retiring grace that was so attractive, and Mr. Phillip Ros, with all the manner of a gentleman who enjoys the liberty a great patron offers him, and who knows also how to lay down his momentary state, the instant the limit of his term comes.

Naturally among the visitors, and accepting the personality of one, was the Earl of Mountfort.

With him came also "Sir Henry" and "Sir Richard," as we have found it convenient to call them, and all congratulated Phillip Ros on his marriage—on his handsome wife—on the luck and the irresistible cataract of fortune which would fall to his share.

Phillip Ros was a man. He was—that is to say, neither a dupe nor a scoundrel; and when he knew his position he was prepared to accept it. To accept it like a brave man who leads a "forlorn hope"—who knows what risks are against him.

"Don't you think the earl a dear, delightful fellow," said his wife as they walked arm-in-arm along the terraces.

"Do you?"

Phillip Ros lifted up his eyebrows.

"Do I? Look at what he gave me yesterday. And she looked at the splendid trumpery with a glowing eye.

She shewed him a magnificent bracelet which was upon her wrist—a wrist snowy white—a wrist, although a woman's, which had strength texture, and beauty added to it.

"Did he give it to you himself?"

"Oh, dear me, no! no!"

"Who was it then, my dear?"

"Why that polite and highly-bred friend of his, De Vulse, brought it with his lordship's regards, only think of that, now."

She turned round to remark at his look of approval.

"I am thinking of that, now."

When Phillip had said "now," his wife found



some significance in its emphasis she had not before comprehended in him, and a blush of shame coloured her cheeks.

She had not before, either, found that his tone could be stern as well as tender.

And this time it startled her.

As in reality she might have followed by induction, if not in fact, the measures which were to lead her to her ruin, she could only say—

"Eh! what? Jealous! fie, now fie!"

He turned upon her a look, quiet, calm, and almost majestic.

She had never before believed that a man could appear so noble, so majestic, so replete with masculine beauty.

"Well, if so, why not?" he said, shortly.

"Are you a fool?" she broke out.

"No, madame! I am a man, and I stand on the ground of mine own honour. That has been said in a play before, I believe; but, remember this, play sometimes turns into earnest. I stand on the ground of mine own honour, and will maintain it."

And then he stood before her with his noble and unmoved air, as if nothing whatever had passed between them.

"But, my dear Phillip, what have I to do with his?"

"Because you are my representative honour; because in you lies my loftiness or my loneliness; because in you lies the fact whether I am to be a man to love and respect, or a man to be degraded and spat upon. My eyes begin to open—if they close for ever it is you who will have slain me."

"Oh, Phillip!"

"I am not a fool, woman, if I have been confiding. You had my heart in your hands, and it was worth tender treatment."

He was going away.

She caught him by his coat.

"Where, in heaven's name, are you going?"

Then she turned deadly white before the altered face she looked on.

"What are you going to do?"

"Oh, only going to talk for half an hour with M. de Vulse—possibly half an hour, too, with my lord, the Earl of Mountfort; but, he has not bought me yet."

And he strode out of the room.

Amelia sank on her knees shuddering.

(To be continued.)

#### THE INCONVENIENCES OF A CONVENIENT DISTANCE.

It was on the 5th of August that the Wadds took possession of their new mansion at Turnham-green. On the 6th (Friday), as the clock struck five, and just as they were sitting down to dinner, the stage coach stopped at the door. The servant announced the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wadd, and Master Tom. Rufus Wadd stood like one transfixed—like his royal namesake, if you please.

"By Jingo, Rufus," exclaimed his cousin Bob, "you are at the most convenient distance!—delightful! Fine afternoon, nothing to do, at half-past three Betsy and I took it into our heads to come down, no sooner said than done. Capital loin of veal that, upon my word. Took little Tom with us.—Tom, my dear, don't be picking the edges of that tart, they'll give you some presently.—jumped into a Turnham-green coach at the Goose and Gridiron, and here we are, just in pudding-time."

There was no parrying this blow; but Rufus resolved to avail himself of the sweetest vengeance that occurred to him: knowing that his visitors were fond of a little of the kidney, he swallowed the whole of it himself.

"Capital port this, Rufus. Now see, Betsy, my dear, 'tis as I told you, a most convenient distance—plenty of time to take one's wine comfortably. get a cup of—ha! where's Tom? O, I see him among the strawberries. (Rufus's heart sank within him.) Can't leave the little fellow with you to-night, but he shall come and spend a month with you before we lose the fine weather: nice distance for the boy. As I was saying, time to take our wine and coffee; at half-past eight the stage calls for us, and at ten there we are at home. Charming distance, isn't it, Betsy, my dear?"

Half-past eight came, and the guests went. "This won't do," thought Rufus; but he not only thought it, he said it, and swore it, too. That night he slept not.

The next day (Saturday) he gave strict charge to the servants that, if anyone should come to dinner, they were to say the family were all out. The order happened to be needless, for no one did come, and Rufus began to resume his usual good humour. At eight o'clock a stage coach drove up to the gate, and down jumped a little, round, red, fat man, with a small portmanteau in his hand.

"Who—the devil—is—that, and what can he want?"

It was Mr. Wobble, the underwriter, one of the pleasantest fellows in the city, and one whom Mr. Wadd was always delighted to see—at other people's houses.

"Ha! Wadd, my boy? Mrs. W. I'm yours. Ha! Miss Jimema. Delightful house, I declare, comes up to all I have heard of it. And the distance! Stage sets you down at the very door, the very door. Nice house, indeed, and—how, wow, wow—that'll never do; you must chain up that dog to-night, Wadd; I can't sleep in a house where there is a dog barking."

"Sleep!" echoed Wadd; "why surely you are not come to sleep here?"

"I'm not come to lie awake all night, I can tell you that. Ha! ha! ha! you know my way: I always take the bull by the horns. Ha! ha! ha! first come, first served. Ha! ha! ha! you may have the house full to-morrow, Sunday, you know, and then Sam Wobble might come off second best. But don't put yourselves out of the way; anything will do for me; a garret, anything, only let me have a good bed, and plenty of pillows. I leave that to you, my dear Mrs. W. I have a short neck, and must sleep with my head high, else I might go off suddenly in the night, and a funeral in a newly-furnished house would

make such a mess, wouldn't it, Wadd? I suppose you have dined? So have I. I know you are supping-people, so I dined early. Well, I'll just go and make myself comfortable, and come down to you. Charming house—delightful distance, I declare!"

"Where can we put him?" inquired Mrs. Wadd; "we can't turn him out now he is here."

"There is the best blue bed," replied Wadd, "it has never been slept in, and may require airing, in case I should want to use it myself; the very thought of a damp bed makes me tremble, so put him into that."

The next day was, as Mr. Wobble had sagely foretold it would be, Sunday, a day of all others dearest to Rufus Wadd, who liked to have his time, as indeed, he like to have everything else—to himself. But to him this "Sabbath was no day of rest."

The twelve o'clock coach brought Mr. and Mrs. William Wadd, who apologized for not getting down to time to breakfast, the distance being so short it was shameful to lose the fine of the morning; but then the one o'clock coach made ample amends to the amiable host, for it brought Mr. Parsins (the carrier), and his son, just in time for luncheon.

"The distance is so convenient," observed the latter, "that one can calculate one's time to a moment; and then the luxury of being set down at the very door."

"I'll set fire to the house," thought Rufus.

The next conveyance introduced Peter Wadd.

"I'm sorry your wife is not with you," said Rufus, putting the best face he could on the matter, yet heartily glad at seeing him *solus*.

"You know how it is, Rufus, women are never ready; but as the distance is positively not worth mentioning, I left them to come by themselves by the next stage."

"Them?"

"O, ay, the two Miss Praters are staying with us, so we couldn't do less than invite them to come with us. As I said to Jane, where two can dine three can dine, and—besides you can make an addition to your provision with so little difficulty at this charming place—you are at such a convenient distance!"

These two or three days are types of most of those which followed. Mr. Wadd saw his projects frustrated, his hopes of leisure and retirement destroyed. He was seldom left alone, except when he would have given one of his ears for society, that was when it rained a deluge, and he was constrained to remain in-doors, and seek amusement in teaing the devil's tattoo with his fingers on the plate-glass windows of his front parlour, or watching the little circles, made by the little rain-drops, in the little cistern wherein Cupid stood.

His temper, his patience, his health, and perhaps his income, would not much longer have held out against the daily importations of visitors, consigned to him through the medium of those moving lazar-houses, the Turnham-green stages, carrying only six inside; and he began to think of stealing a mile or two lower down the road. One morning at breakfast, while Rufus was reading the *Morning Post*, Mrs. Wadd and Jimema were alarmed at hearing a sort of a rattling sound in the good man's throat. The paper had fallen from his hand, and a piece of toast was sticking in his mouth: he was within an ace of choking, but their attentions presently revived him. He spoke not, but pointed to the paragraph which had so fearfully affected him. It ran as follows:

"We are happy to learn that four omnibuses, each carrying sixteen inside, will run daily between the City and Turnham-green."

It is supposed that Mr. Rufus Wadd is gone with his family to reside at one of the most distant settlements on the Swan River.

#### THE OCEAN BIRD.

'Twas on a calm, a quiet night,  
As onward went our bark;  
From leeward there appeared in sight,  
From 'mid the gathering dark,  
A little bird that did alight  
Upon our very topmast height,  
And one could see by the dull light,  
From out the silvery stars;  
'Twas spotted o'er with black and white,  
The bird upon our spars.

As I stood by, I list and heard  
A sailor tell a tale;  
It was about the Ocean Bird,  
Of hurricane and gale.  
He said, "When every hope was past,  
And every moment seem'd our last;  
Then distant cries came o'er the deep,  
We hailed them with a cheer;  
The warning waves were sunk in sleep,  
The Ocean Bird was near."

"See now," said he, "it soars on high,  
Or curvingly it sinks;  
How flashingly it pierced the sky,  
How quietly it drinks.  
Or stoops upon the passing wave,  
As if it would essay to brave;  
It hath no resting place—no home,  
Save on the ocean's breast.  
And when its weary day is done,  
It sinks, and is at rest."

I knelt me down, and to Him pray'd;  
At whose divine command,  
The calm or storm of life is made,  
The lowly and the grand.  
I prayed to Him, "Almighty grant  
That happily my life be spent,  
As Ocean Bird, which from its birth  
Is seeking place of rest;  
Until I'm taken away from earth,  
And mingle 'mong the blest."

W. P. R.

THE PRESENT.—How events rush on! The Rebellion is not a year old, and yet what a page has been added to the world's history! A Republic of thirty millions of souls plunged into civil war; eleven States revolted from the Federal Union with three others trembling in the balance; seven hundred thousand soldiers in the field; a fleet larger than the Spanish Armada swooping down upon the Southern Coast. Truly men grow rapidly in su tichness as these.

#### Mit and Wisdom.

MUSK FOR THE DISLOYAL.—Musketry.

THE HAM SAVERS DELIGHT IN.—Hammock.

THE DAY FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—The Depot.

WHO WAS SCIPIO'S WIFE?—Mississippi-o of course.

NUTS FOR OUR NAVY.—Anything they can shell.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—A sweet, pretty girl with-out brains.

WHY IS A RIFLEMAN IN ILL-HEALTH, LIKE A REVOLVER?—Because he is a sick-shooter.

LITERATURE FOR THE WAR TIMES.—Reviews and Magazines.

THE KISS, WITH WHICH A GIRL SEEKS TO CATCH HER BEAU, IS A FISHING-SMACK.

THE LADY WHO TOOK EVERYBODY'S EYE MUST HAVE QUITE A LOT OF 'EM.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT A BARE ASSERTION IS NOT NECESSARILY THE NAKED TRUTH.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO HELP THEMSELVES—but not to what doesn't belong to them.

THOSE WHO ARE EVER FIXING THEIR EYES UPWARD IN MOCK DEVOTION SHOULD REMEMBER THAT PEOPLE DO NOT GET TO HEAVEN BY STAIRS.

NEW READING OF AN OLD WORD.—Humbly—a droning, soothing noise with an insectivorous affix.

A WHOLE ONE.—What is the difference between a trick of war and a game-cock?—One is a ruse and the other a rooster.

MOTHER EVE DID NOT KNOW SO MUCH AS HER DAUGHTERS OF THE PRESENT DAY. HAD THEY BEEN IN HER PLACE, INSTEAD OF BEING DECEIVED BY, THEY WOULD HAVE DECEIVED THE DEVIL.

DREADFUL.—A Chicago lady, a few days ago, while sitting in a chair, broke her hip bone in a fit of coughing, and in two days after, in another fit of the same kind, broke her neck.

A BUNCH OF KEYS.—The key of the palace, lac-key; the key of the stable, fock-key; the key of the convent, mon-key; the key of the kitchen, tur-key; the key of the rebellion, whis-key.

SMART.—"Mother," said a little fellow, the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "Cause, I dropped the basket just now and see what a mess I'm in with the yolk!" A smart boy, that.

USEFUL.—An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he says is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the mouth a gutta-percha tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores, he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course reforms.

KISSING BY PROXY.—One of the deacons of a certain church asked the bishop if he usually kissed the bride at weddings. "Always," was the reply. "And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes?" was the next question. "In all such cases," replied the bishop, "the duty of kissing the lady is appointed to the deacons."

SHORT MEASURE.—A man who cheats in short measure, is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue. If he gives a bad title in land, then he is a rogue indeed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in fine grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is, in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel.

PAPER.—The paper having the largest circulation; the paper of tobacco. Paper for the "roughs;" sand paper. Paper containing many fine points; the paper of needles. The paper that is full of rows; the paper of pins. Papers illustrated with cuts; editorial exchanges. Drawing paper; dentist's bills. A taking paper; a sheriff's warrant. Ruled paper; the French press.

WHISTLING.—A whistling match came off in California some time since, the one who continued the longest being of course the winner of the wager. Two men commenced at half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes to two the next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth into all sorts of shapes to get the "pucker" taken out of it. He "allowed" his lips felt "like they was the toe of an old boot with a large hole in it."

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—"When the melofygistic temperature of the horizon in such as to colorise the impudent indentation of the hemisphere becomes surcharged with infinitesimals which are thereby virtually deprived of their fissural disquisitions. This effected, a rapid change is produced in the thorambumpor of the gymnasticus palerium, which causes a convae-lor in the hegagonal aqua verusli. The clouds then become a mass of deodimental specul of ceremou-lar light, which can only be seed when it is visible."

The *Figaro-Programme* relates the following anecdote:—"Baron Taylor, while travelling in Spain, arrived in the evening at a village inn, and sat down before a stove to dry his boots. Close by was a turnspit dog which watched him very attentively. 'What can you give me to eat?' said the baron to the hostess. 'Some eggs,' was the reply. 'No, they are too mawkish,' 'A rabbit?' 'That is too indigestible.' The attention of the dog seemed to become more and more directed to the conversation. 'Some ham?' 'No,' said the baron, 'that would make me thirsty.' 'Some pigeons?' The dog here stood up. 'No, there is no nourishment in them.' 'A fowl?' said the hostess, on which the dog started hastily out of the room. 'What is the matter with the dog?' said the baron. 'Oh, nothing at all,' was the reply; 'the only wish to escape his work, for he knows that if you decide on a fowl, he will have to turn the spit.'

#### Varieties.

SELF-RELIANCE.—The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

LIFE'S BALM.—God over all! How the tired hearts fall back upon this, like a babe on its mother's breast. No rebuff there! Ah! were we not so childishly impatient, were we willing to wait His time, instead of demanding our own imperative now! Could we sleep sweetly, and trust Him for the waking. Be the sky bright or cloudy, could we only trust! Ah! many a hard lesson must we learn, many a rebellious tear choke down, many a despairing "why hast thou forsaken me" stifle, ere we can learn that sweet, tranquil lesson—"God over all!"—*Fanny Fern*.

THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL.—Man is so inclined to give himself up to common pursuits, the mind becomes so easily dulled to impressions of the beautiful and perfect, that one should take all possible means to awaken one's perceptive faculty to such objects, for no one can entirely dispense with these pleasures; and it is only the being accustomed to the enjoyment of nothing good that causes men to find pleasure in tasteless and trivial objects, which have no recommendation but that of novelty. One ought every day to hear a little music, to read a little poetry, to see a good picture, and, if it were possible, to say a few reasonable words.

GIRLS, BEWARE.—Girls, beware of transient young men. Never suffer the addresses of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmer's boy, or industrious mechanic, is worth all the floating fops in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack, with a gold chain round his neck, a walking stick in his paw, a threepenny cigar in his mouth, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless though fancy skull, never can make up the loss of a good father's home, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while that of such a young man is lost in the wane of a honeymoon. 'Tis true.

LITTLE LISTENERS.—If we stopped to think how every word spoken in the presence of a little child, affects its future, for good or evil, we would all be far more considerate in our speech. It is astonishing how, for days, children will ponder over a careless word or sentence which no one supposed they had even heard, and at some critical moment use it themselves, with a most startling and horrifying effect. How an impatient, petulant word shocks us coming second-hand from those innocent lips! Then alas! we see and deplore its real deformity, and realise how potent is our influence over these observant innocents, not only at all times, but at every moment of time in which they are in our presence.

CHATTERTON.—The unfortunate Chatterton was amusing himself one day in company with a friend reading the epitaphs in Paneras Churchyard. He was so deeply sunk in thought as he walked on, that not perceiving a grave that was just dug, he tumbled into it. His friend observing his situation, ran to his assistance, and, as he helped him out, told him, in a jocular manner, he was happy "in assisting at the resurrection of genius." Poor Chatterton smiled, and, taking his companion by the arm, replied, "My dear friend, I feel the sting of a speedy dissolution. I have been at war with the grave for some time, and find it is not so easy to vanquish it as I imagined. We can find an asylum to hide from every creditor but that!" His friend endeavoured to divert his thoughts from the gloomy reflection; but what will not melancholy and adversity combined subjugate? In three days after, the neglected and disconsolate youth was no more!

THE POOR.—Winter, hard, cold winter, is upon us, and want and suffering go shivering through our streets or nestle in dirty, rickety hovels unfit to shelter man or beast. Humanity and Justice are pleading for them, and wealth has a solemn duty to discharge. True some of these wretches are suffering the penalty of their own recklessness and inprovidence, but more are prostrated by the selfishness and injustice of the every-day life of the world. Still, Humanity and Pity are pleading for even the most undeserving, while for these who suffer because

Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Justice raises her imperative voice and Duty is knocking at your door. Go forth, then, nobly and manfully, and endeavour to right any wrong you may have done, by relieving the sufferings of your less-favoured fellow-beings. This duty done, and you may sit by your cosy fire-side.

OUR DREAMS.—Nothing seems to us more mysterious than dreams. How strange our lost waking thought, following us through the night, interwoven with subjects and persons which for years may not have disturbed our waking consciousness, in fact, perhaps never. And so the motley tissue is woven, and we wake and know nothing of it. Weeks or months after, maybe, some thread of association, some chance lever of thought shall pry up this big sepulchral stone, and from under it shall creep, one by one, a strange brood, winking and blinking at us, as if to say "How do I look by sunlight?" Stranger than all, how vividly pass before our sealed lids the dear dead faces! Lips fresh and dewy, eyes flowing with love, and the very aroma of the flowing tresses transfusing our whole being. Alas for the bitter waking from such visions when the heart is desolate, and no sympathising voice whispers in the ear, "Alas for thee, my sister, brother!"







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